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This Australian handbook describes 20 national adult education bodies, followed by eight colleges and other organizations in the Capital Territory, 21 in New South Wales, 11 in Queensland, 14 in South Australia, nine in Tasmania, 14 in Victoria, and ten in Western Australia. The Australian Institutes of Management and of Political Science, Australian Association of Adult Education, Canberra Evening College, the Department of Agriculture, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, New South Wales Department of Education, the Workers' Education Association, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, and other organizations engaged in direct teaching are covered. Also included are organizations providing fine arts programs with a broadly educational purpose, together with libraries and similar resources. Principles and objectives, administrative personnel, addresses of branches and headquarters, courses, lectures, discussions, audiovisual services, publications, budgets, enrollment, research activities, and other pertinent data are given wherever applicable. Recent developments and trends are also noted. (ly)

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HANDBOOK OF AUSTRALIAN ADULT EDUCATION

USTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF ADULT EDUCATION 1967

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AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF ADULT EDUCATION, 1967

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INTRODUCTION

To the very many individuals, too many to thank by name, who have contributed to this new and enlarged edition of the Handbook, the Editor expresses his gratitude. Inevitably, with so many organizations involved, delays have occurred in securing returns or in remedying omissions in those furnished. These have been relatively few, but delays in securing them have resulted in the much later appearance of this edition than originally planned.

The Handbook provides a short summary of the main facts about all the major organizations, Federal and State, engaged in some aspect of adult education, using that term to embrace not only organizations engaged in direct teaching, but a number of organizations providing programmes in the arts that are designedly educational in their broad purpose, and organizations which, like libraries, provide the essential tools of education. The Handbook does not include the multitude of organizations, dramatic and theatre groups, music and art societies, which provide in these art forms entertainment for their members and the public and training for some of their membership. Vitally important as is the contribution of such societies to the cultural life of their communities, they are not directly, in purpose or in method, adult educational bodies. Two other large groups of voluntary bodies which are directly educational in their purposes have also been excluded. These are the various learned societies on the one hand, and craft and hobby clubs on the other. These are bodies which, in aggregate cater importantly for an enormously wide range of educational, cultural and recreational activities, but do so for their membership and its specialised interest, not for a general public. A quite small town may have a dozen of such societies, while in larger cities they may be numbered by the score. Their omission from the Handbook is dictated by their number and non-public character, not from any lack of appreciation of the value of the contribution they make to their community. With these limitations in mind this Handbook should serve a number of useful purposes: as a quick reference work in any State for adults seeking information about the main adult education agencies in that State; as a guide to students of education in Teachers' Colleges and Universities; and as comparative reference for educationalists, here and abroad, to the pattern of adult education in the various States.

Changing Attitudes to Adult Education

One reflection of the changing attitudes to adult education in the Australian community is to be seen in the number and diversity of the organizations represented in this Handbook. Prior to World War II the only significant providing bodies in adult education were a single university in each State and the Workers' Education Association in five States. These between them supplied extension lectures and tutorial classes to city and to country towns within the very strict limits imposed by the tiny grants they received from State Governments for this work. These grants, initially, had been valuable pump primers. They remained fixed in the 20's and were heavily cut in the depression years, making any further expansion of the work after the early 20's almost impossible. It was as a result of this limitation, even more severe in New Zealand than here, and by means of Carnegie Grants to both countries, that the Box and Discussion schemes were devised in New Zealand to meet the increasing demand from rural areas, and these were presently adapted and developed in Western Australia, New South Wales and Victoria. It had always proved impossible to secure increases in the grants because State Governments argued the demand was so small. It was impossible to prove the existence of a wider demand because there was no finance available to pay tutors and demonstrate its existence.

The contrast between the steady development in England in this same period of these forms of adult education, subsidised by flexible grants-in-aid,

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and the completely static situation in every State in Australia was obvious. The attitudes of governments and leaders of public opinion was a blend of fiscal conservation and ideological suspicion. Those of the Right regarded adult education as a dangerously radical movement, if not politically subversive (though many so regarded it) at least subversive of the predominantly 19th century values and ideas of the conservative minded. Those of the Left tended to stigmatise it as right wing because it was not prepared to abandon educational principles for propaganda. The impasse was resolved by the impact of World War II on the Australian community, and in particular by the demonstration that if men, money and materials for adult education were provided, there was an immense response from men and women in every walk of life. This demonstration was provided on a very large scale by the Education Services of the Army and R.A.A.F. Before the end of the war their example had clinched the decades-old argument about whether or not a demand existed.

After 1945 the first substantial grants were made by governments in every State, and these grants were increased in the subsequent years, though never fast enough to keep pace with rising costs and rapidly expanding demands. A measure of the changes made possible by increased finance and staff that began after the war can be seen in the contrast between the position pre-war and that obtaining in 1965.

The over-all annual total Australian enrolments in the inter-war period, in courses provided jointly and severally by Universities and the W.E.A. had been of the order of 10,000. In the period after 1945 these bodies, together with Education Departments in two States, and newly created statutory Boards or Councils of Adult Education in three States, and new voluntary bodies, began to develop programmes of courses, schools and seminars, and community arts service on the greatly expanded scale that new financial aid made possible. In 1965, in the field of continuing courses, schools and seminars, enrolments had grown from the inter-war maximum of 10,000 to over 200,000 p.a.

If to these figures be added attendances at university extension lectures and public lectures organised by various adult education agencies, the lectures, field days and demonstrations organised by Agricultural Departments, and the performances and exhibitions arranged by Arts Councils and the Community Arts Services of adult education bodies, the total public reached is many hundreds of thousands more.

This response not only reflects the effects of more adequate provision by governments, but the changing attitude to education of the community as a whole. In part this is a result of the impact of social and technological change. In part it is a result of the increasing numbers of men and women who, having had at least a full secondary education, and possibly completed a tertiary education, come to appreciate more fully the opportunities — personal, social and vocational — that continuing education affords them. Their demands are rising faster than the rate and scale of financial provision. Considerable as has been this growth in the post-war years as compared with the static situation between the wars, it has been far slower since the mid-fifties than the comparable scale of growth of public provision for adult education in countries like New Zealand, Canada, the U.S.A. or Great Britain. These countries have experienced similar large scale demands for increasing educational provision in every form to that experienced in Australia. They have not, however, been so over-dominated as in Australia at the policy making levels by strictly utilitarian concepts of the values and purposes of education, concepts that tend to relegate to the periphery, or to discount entirely, any education that is not directly concerned with fitting men to the vocational needs of society. There has been, in these other societies, a far clearer appreciation of the wider educational needs of men in rapidly changing free societies.

Such utilitarian attitudes to adult education have been clearly reflected in two recent Reports made to the Commonwealth Government, the Report on Tertiary Education 1965, and the Australian Universities Commission Report 1966. The former, primarily concerned with recommending the setting up of Colleges of Advanced Education to provide advanced technical education, recognises a limited need for these Colleges to develop adult education in certain vocational fields. It is certain that there will be for these Colleges many very important tasks in adult education in areas that are at present hardly developed by other agencies, and their entry into these will be a considerable step forward. The A.U.C. Report, on the other hand, proposed a step backward. It recommended the withdrawal, from those universities with adult education departments, of any further Federal grants for this work. The recommendation was, initially, neither accepted nor rejected by the Government. As a result of strong representations made to the Federal Government by Universities, State Governments, voluntary bodies and many sections of the public, the recommendation of the A.U.C., it was announced recently, has been rejected.

Experiment and New Fields of Work

There have been a number of new developments since the last edition of this Handbook appeared in 1964. The largest and most significant of these has been the development in adult education made by the South Australian Education Department. There are 15 country adult education centres, 13 of these with full-time Principals, which in addition to technical courses, provide a wide range of adult education classes and activities for individuals and associations throughout its area, and co-operate with other agencies, particularly with the University of Adelaide. The appointment of full-time Principals is a notable advance that will, it is hoped, be emulated by the Education Department in N.S.W. for its now long established Evening Colleges.

In Western Australia, which has established eight regional centres with full-time officers, and in Victoria, the Education Departments have both begun to develop the schools' contribution to adult education — one that is an essential complement to the work of Universities, Boards or Councils of Adult Education, and voluntary bodies. There has not been in Victoria any further development on the lines of the Wangaratta adult education centre — though this has provided an excellent model, combining departmental and local responsibility in a flexible administrative framework.

Residential adult education has been further developed at New England University, while in South Australia the W.E.A. has established a fine residential centre at Graham's Castle on the coast south of Adelaide, and the Board of Adult Education in Tasmania has been granted tenancy of one of the fine old mansions, The Grange, near Campbelltown. Though the size and location of these two new ventures do not permit development of large scale programmes such as those possible to New England with its extensive Halls of Residence accommodation, their value has already been clearly demonstrated in the constant use made of them not only by the controlling bodies, but by other cultural bodies.

Very substantial advances have been made in the fields of management education, not only by the Institutes of Management, but by widening activities undertaken by many larger commercial firms, by the Services and by governmental instrumentalities. The content and duration of courses planned for various groups of employees have been extended and the methods used have been developed to a high pitch of efficiency. Residential courses have been multiplied. The influence of the Administrative Staff College has been, no doubt, a factor in these improvements, coupled with the stimulus afforded by technological change to broaden and deepen such training courses. There have been, also, considerable developments in the field of Agricultural Extension as a result of a number of important conferences and critical discussion of the research and training programmes undertaken in recent years.

The Museums and Art Galleries in every State have been developing their education services. While these are primarily devoted to school children, more attention is being given to the possibilities of work for adults and co-operation with adult education bodies. A Unesco Seminar on The Role of Museums in Education held in Sydney in 1966 devoted some attention to these problems.

Research in adult education and training for adult educators have been two important aspects of the work that have suffered from neglect throughout the history of adult education in Australia. The explanation has been simple, if not sufficient — the lack of time and resources in agencies hopelessly under-staffed and financed relative to multiple demands upon them. The past two or three years have seen far more attention being given to these two related problems. Two universities have begun intra-mural courses in adult education. One has appointed a full-time research officer. In another, the first bibliography of Australian adult education has been completed and will be published shortly. A number of monographs, advanced theses and research projects are completed or under-way. The *Journal of Adult Education* has provided a stimulus to publication. The recent visits of several leading overseas adult educators assisted by the Australian Association of Adult Education—Dr. S. G. Raybould, Dr. Roby Kidd, Mr. K. Srivastava, Dr. S. Liveright — have afforded a further impetus.

The Future

The major change in the climate of education in Australia in the last few years has been the increasing pressures from the public for improvements and expansion in every form of education. The sums expended by State Governments have risen astronomically in the last decade, while the Federal Government is committed to steady expansion of subsidies to the universities, Colleges of Advanced Education and school costs of certain kinds. The major problem is less that of financial resources than the shortage of competent well trained educators. The competition for both has been, and will remain for some years, considerable. In this situation the low priority that adult education has had in the past in the minds of educational policy makers is a further obstacle. It is one however that is likely to be less formidable than in the past. The growing interest of the Australian public in their children's education is also reflected in the spread of their interest and demand for every form of adult education. The social and economic pressures for further education generated by technological change are complemented by the increasing numbers of adults who have secured at least a full secondary and possibly a tertiary education in the past few years. Such men and women are becoming increasingly conscious of the personal satisfactions, as well as the vocational benefits to be derived from continuing their education. The educational needs of these growing numbers are diversifying rapidly. They will over-tax the imagination, ingenuity and limited resources of the many different adult education agencies represented in this Handbook, unless there is a clearer realisation than has been the case in the past that the mutual educational interests and problems of these agencies transcend their differences, and they draw closer together to learn from and support each other. It is the function of the Australian Association of Adult Education to promote such closer contacts and understanding. This Handbook represents a modest contribution to this end — that of communicating the facts about each other's existence and rôles.

November, 1967. *J. L. J. WILSON*

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF ADULT EDUCATION

The Australian Association of Adult Education was founded at a national conference of adult educators held in Hobart in October, 1960. For some years previously a number of those engaged in adult education had felt there was an urgent need for a national organisation which would represent the profession at the national level, undertake tasks that could be approached only at this level and provide a forum for discussion of problems of the profession, thus stimulating adult educators and raising standards in adult education. Since the beginnings of formal adult education in Australia there had been a number of attempts to create a national body, but a permanent organisation had not resulted. From 1945, the main instrument of national co-operation had been annual informal conferences of directors, which had gradually been expanded to include some other members of staff of adult education agencies and representatives of interested organisations; but these gatherings lacked any authority and possessed no formal constitutional machinery whatever. There was no clear understanding, for example, on the kind of persons the host director should ask to attend. The situation was made all the more difficult by the wide variations in the structure of adult education in the various States. A committee was eventually set up at the Adelaide Adult Education Conference in 1959 to bring proposals before the following conference at Hobart in 1960. A constitution was accepted by a representative conference.

The scope of the Association's activities was defined in the constitution as follows:

General Principles

(a) The Association shall be independent and its functions shall be exclusively to facilitate consultation, the exchange of information, and action in the field of adult education at the national level where this cannot appropriately be undertaken by any other body.

(b) The Association shall not interfere with or intervene in the affairs of any adult education agency unless invited to do so by that agency.

Objects

The objects of the Association shall be:

(a) To encourage interest in and support for the further development of adult education.

(b) To promote understanding of and co-operation in adult education.

(c) To provide and undertake services in adult education in ways appropriate to a national organisation and in fields where only national action can be effective.

Functions

For these purposes the Association shall:

(a) Serve as a centre of information in regard to all aspects of adult education and maintain a central library on adult education.

(b) Encourage inquiry, research, experiment and publication in the field of adult education.

(c) Convene national conferences in adult education.

(d) Develop and maintain relations with other national or international organisations.

(e) Undertake such other functions as are in conformity with the functions of the Association and are approved by the governing body.

The main constitutional problem has been that of the relationship between the State organisations and the national body. Ultimately this was solved, as well as seemed possible, by making the Association primarily a professional organisation of individual members, though with a large enrolment of associate members. (The main remaining difficulty is that under this arrangement it is difficult legally for government departments to affiliate.) Professional membership is limited to persons employed for the greater part of their working time as teachers or administrators in adult education by one of a list of agencies recognised for this purpose by the Association. Associate membership, at a generally lower rate of subscription (the professional rate is graduated according to salary) is open to persons actively interested in adult education (or retired professionals) who are proposed by two professional members and approved by the executive. The executive of the Association comprises eight representatives of the professional members and four of the associate members, elected by proportional representation. Organisational members appoint two representatives to act on their behalf and they have the same rights as associate members. Thus the constitution gives the main share in the control of the Association to the professional members but also enables associate and organisational members to express their support and to participate without hindrance.

Apart from the executive, the other elected officers of the Association are the President, who is proposed by the executive for endorsement by the Annual General Meeting, the honorary Chairman, who occupies the chair at the meetings of the executive (which are held usually at about quarterly intervals) and the honorary Secretary-Treasurer. Though the executive has been discussing the possibility of employing a salaried executive officer or of making some other arrangements for the carrying out of its administrative work on something other than a voluntary basis, the discussions have not been advanced as yet to the stage of action.

The membership of the Association in 1966-67 was 87 professional members, 59 associate members and 19 organisational members. In addition to all the university departments of adult education, the Boards or Councils of Adult Education and the voluntary organisations engaged exclusively in adult education (with the exception of the Queensland Board, which functions within the State Education Department), the organisational membership includes the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Agricultural Bureau of New South Wales, the Victorian Drama League and the Country Women's Association of Australia. A large majority of the professional adult educators of the country are members.

The President of the Association, appointed in 1964, was Professor W. G. K. Duncan, Politics Department, University of Adelaide, who retired in 1967 from this position. The Chairman is Mr. A. J. A. Nelson, Director, Department of University Extension, University of New England. The Honorary Secretary-Treasurer is Mr. C. Lawton, Department of Adult Education, University of Adelaide, S.A.

The only income of the Association derives from its membership subscriptions and the sale of its Journal. In 1967, the Association had accumulated funds amounting to approximately $4,873.

The main regular activities of the Association are its Annual National Conference and the publication of its Newsletter, *Australian Adult Education,* and the *Australian Journal of Adult Education.* The conference, which is open to all persons interested, consists of some syndicate discussions for Association members together with sessions to which the general public is invited. It is usually attended by about 50 members—a fairly satisfactory attendance in view of the great distances between the major cities of Australia. The immensity of the Australian continent constitutes one of the main difficulties the Association has to try to overcome. *Australian Adult Education,* which is circulated quarterly to members, is a roneoed publication of about 15 to 20 pages containing news of the Association and from the States, short assessments of books that might be of value for adult education teaching and other news items of interest to members. The *Australian Journal of Adult Education,* a printed 56-page publication appearing twice-yearly, contains articles of 2000-5000 words on adult education or closely related topics and reviews of books in this field. It is priced at 80 cents annually and has subscribers in many overseas countries.

Another of the Association's projects, specifically listed in the constitution among its objects, is the creation of a national library and archives of Australian adult education. All organisations with adult education programmes have been asked to send to the Library copies of all printed or roneoed material they produce, this material being mainly programmes, syllabi, brochures publicising special activities, and reports. They have been also asked to keep duplicate copies of minutes of board meetings with a view to sending one copy to the archives. A good deal of this material is being collected, catalogued and stored for the Association by the Librarian of the Department of Adult Education at the University of Sydney.

To further its object of promoting research the Association is attempting to achieve some uniformity in the collection of statistics. The executive drew up a statement of the minimum of information it was thought advisable to obtain from students together with standard categories such as age groupings corresponding with those used in the national census and a suggested classification of occupations. This was circulated among the adult education organisations and most of them agreed to put it into effect. The uniformity thus achieved will help the research workers and will enable accurate interstate comparisons to be made.

The Association has performed the useful function of arranging tours of Australia by overseas figures and is at present exploring the possibility of arranging visits to Australia of prominent leaders in adult education from Asia and the U.S.A.

The Association has also been exploring means of fostering historical and other research on adult education in Australia. In particular, it is hoping to promote the writing of a general history of adult education in Australia which would fill a prominent gap and be most valuable especially to tutors coming newly into the profession: at present they have no satisfactory means of learning how the pattern of adult education in Australia has evolved. The publication of the *Australian Journal of Adult Education* offers an incentive to writing and research and the Association has also announced its readiness to publish monographs of material that cannot conveniently be condensed into article form. Representations from the Association have resulted in papers on adult education being delivered in Section J of conferences of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science. The compilation and publication of this present Handbook is a further project undertaken by the Association.

One important activity which occupied a good deal of the energies and interest of the Association since its inception was the UNESCO Regional Seminar on Adult Education in Schools and Universities held in Sydney in January, 1964. The possibility of promoting such a Seminar was in fact discussed at the National Conference in 1959 before the Association was formed. It was widely agreed that the formation of a national organisation would greatly assist with such a project, that it would be of considerable benefit to the developing countries of South East Asia and to Australia. The proposal was pressed through the Australian UNESCO Committee for Education (on which the Association is represented), and eventually approved by the Committee, by the Australian Federal Government and by UNESCO. As a mark of the value it attached to the Seminar the Association undertook to raise $3,600 towards its cost, to be devoted mainly to the accommodation of overseas participants. The Association was strongly supported in its efforts by the International Congress of University Adult Education and the Adult Education Section of the World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession. It also played some part in obtaining assistance from various bodies towards the travel costs of participants. The Report of this Seminar was published in 1965, and is available from the Association.

It is safe to claim that in its brief existence so far, the Association has amply showed its value. The stimulus it has given to thinking about adult education problems in Australia and the broadening in outlook it has produced among adult educators has been quite marked. As yet much of its work has been largely exploratory, and this will bear fruit in the years ahead.

President: Professor Zelman Cowen, Vice-Chancellor, University of New England.

Chairman: Mr. A. J. A. Nelson, Director, Department of University Extension, University of New England, Armidale, N.S.W. 2351.

Secretary-Treasurer: Mr. C. Lawton, Department of Adult Education, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, S.A. 5000.

AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE

In 1955 a number of leading Australian companies set up the Australian Administrative Staff College for the purpose of training senior executive officers in business, government, the trade unions and Australian public life generally.

The College is situated at Mount Eliza, 30 miles from Melbourne, on Port Phillip Bay, where a nineteenth century mansion has been acquired as its home.

It conducts full-time residential courses in administration for executives drawn from Australian firms, government departments and instrumentalities, and from overseas.

The courses are conducted by means of small-group discussion, case studies, lectures, field visits and the use of a library. The courses are designed to raise the standard of administration by critical study and the exchange of views between participants themselves and members of the College staff.

The College is a non-profit "national" institution, and the only one of its kind in Australia.

Principal: Maurice Brown, LL.B.

Registrar: J. T. Middleton.

Secretary and Bursar: R. T. Amoore, A.A.S.A., A.C.I.S., The Australian Administrative Staff College, Mount Eliza, Vic. 3930.

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION (A.B.C.)

A Commonwealth instrumentality set up in 1932, the A.B.C. operates a national broadcasting service in both radio and television.

Within the Programme Division is an education department which is responsible for direct educational broadcasts at pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary levels. Staff consists of a director with head office programme staff in Sydney and a section under a Supervisor of Education in each of the six States. The only programme prepared specifically for adults is the television series *University of the Air*. This consists of two 30-minute sessions a week over a 40-week year from March to December. One series is devoted to the humanities, the other to science subjects. These programmes aim at a high standard, but an effort is made to present them in a form that will be attractive to and understood by people who have some educational background, but who are neither experts nor scholars. They are transmitted over all A.B.C. television stations.

A large part of the output of the A.B.C. Talks (i.e., public affairs) Department can be regarded as educational in its scope and implications, e.g., daily news commentaries and current affairs magazines in radio; regular documentaries in both radio and television. Talks programmes aimed at special audiences include *Spectrum* (TV—weekly), *Today's Writing* (radio — fortnightly), alternating with *Books for Comment.* Regular discussion programmes (e.g., *Fact and Opinion*—radio) on subjects ranging from politics to religion are featured in both media.

Similarly, the Features Section of the Department of Drama and Features supplies many valuable, factual half-hours on educational subjects, as well as literary half-hours under the title of *Quality Street*, and readings of poetry from all over the world under the title of *Poets Tongue.*

In the field of radio drama the A.B.C. presents some 250 hour-length productions a year, and in the National Radio Theatre series particularly, the more serious and thoughtful drama of today, together with classics from every country.

In television, the A.B.C. drama policy has a threefold implementation: the encouragement of Australian Playwrights and the exploitation of many aspects of our life in play form; the production of representative classics, often taken in conjunction with secondary school curricula, and the presentation of representative drama from other countries.

Australian programmes generally are supplemented in radio by overseas transcriptions (e.g., B.B.C. Transcription Service), offering classical and verse plays, opera, recordings from the European music festivals (e.g., Edinburgh, Bayreuth, Vienna, Salzburg), and in television by overseas films with a range of subjects including science, natural science, drama, literature, politics and art.

Finally, the A.B.C.'s activities in music, ranging from youth orchestral concerts to specially-planned recitals and recorded music compilations covering representative composers in all music periods, aim at the education of adult tastes.

Chairman of the Commission: Sir Robert Madgwick, O.B.E.
General Manager: T. S. Duckmanton.
Deputy General Manager: C. Semmler.
Assistant General Manager: W. S. Hamilton.
Assistant General Manager (General): A. N. Finlay, M.C.
Controller of Programmes: N. Hutchison.
Director of Education: F. Watts.
Head Office: Broadcast House, 145 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

There are also branches in each State:

Victoria: E. A. Whiteley, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.B.C. Building, 529 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, 3000.
Queensland: F. Wilbur Reed, 612 Coronation Drive, Toowong, 4066.
South Australia: W. E. White, 58-60 Hindmarsh Square, Adelaide, 5000.
Western Australia: E. K. Sholl, 191 St. George's Terrace, Perth, 6000.
Tasmania: A. J. Winter, 26 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, 7000.
Papua-New Guinea: D. R. Channell, M.C., Hubert Murray Highway, Port Moresby.

AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

The College of Education was founded in 1959. Among its major aims are "to foster educational thought and practice and set before itself and the community the ethics of high professional responsibility; to encourage and promote and provide advanced and specialised training for teachers; to encourage educational research and investigation of any kind; to provide facilities for training and instruction of persons engaged in such investigation, and publicity of the results and purposes thereof." The College has Chapters in each State and in the A.C.T., and its total membership (1966-67) was 86 Fellows and 2015 members, drawn from every field of the teaching profession.

Apart from regular meetings of the various Chapters the College holds an annual conference each year, attended by several hundred members, at which a very large variety of papers on educational subjects are presented. A selection of these papers is issued each year in a volume published by the College, while others may be published in other educational journals. Seven such volumes have been published, constituting important contributions to educational history and thought in Australia.

President: Professor G. W. Bassett, University of Queensland, St Lucia, Q'ld, 4067.
Hon. Secretary: Mr H. R. McWilliam, C/o Australian College of Education, 916 Swanston Street, Carlton N.3 Vic. 3053.

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF NATIONAL TRUSTS

The Australian Council of National Trusts was formed in February 1965. It is composed of the National Trusts of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. The object of the Council as set out fully in its Memorandum and Articles of Association is to co-operate with State National Trusts at an Australian Commonwealth and international level and to further the general objectives of historic preservation and conservation of lands, places, buildings and articles which are of national importance by reason of historic, architectural, artistic, scientific, cultural or other special interest, and of places of national beauty.

President: The Hon. Mr. Justice J. H. McClemens.
Secretary: Mr. R. N. Walker, 115 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

The six autonomous National Trusts include in their aims and functions those set out above for the Council of National Trusts, but operate under somewhat different conditions in various States, depending on the degree to which State Governments have been prepared to support their work by legislative enactment or regulations.

National Trust of Australia (N.S.W.), 115 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000. (Tel. 255-344).
National Trust of Queensland, 237 Edward Street, Brisbane, Q'ld. 4000. (Tel. 31-1245).
National Trust of South Australia, Coach House, 288 North Terrace, Adelaide, S.A. 5000. (Tel. 23-1196).
National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Como, South Yarra S.E.1, Vic. 3141. (Tel. 24-2147).
National Trust of Australia (W.A.), Vapech House, 638 Murray Street, West Perth, W.A. 6005. (Tel. 21-6088).
National Trust of Australia (Tasmania), 81 St. John Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250.

AUSTRALIAN ELIZABETHAN THEATRE TRUST

The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust's dominant objective, as stated in its Memorandum of Association, is "to promote drama, opera, ballet and any other art of the theatre in Australia in any way whatever." Promotion of or participation in various educational activities, where these include education of audiences on the one hand and of theatre performers and technicians and administrators on the other, is therefore among the Trust's many functions.

The educational aspects of the Trust's activities may be considered in three categories—theatrical entertainments, whether presented by the Trust alone or in association with other managements and authorities; schools for training in the arts of the theatre and/or in appreciation of them; lectures and publications.

1. An overt educational intention is not claimed by the Trust in many of its theatrical presentations, the purpose of these being to give to the theatregoer the satisfactions that he seeks in the theatre and to equip him better to find them. However, some educational benefits and influences of an incidental kind are among the results of these presentations, especially in those arranged in co-operation with various educational organisations. Activities in this latter category are as follows:

The Old Tote Theatre Company in association with the Trust and the University of New South Wales presents plays at the Old Tote Theatre in the grounds of the University. A fully professional theatre, guaranteed against loss by the Trust and the University, the Old Tote Theatre Company features quality plays not ordinarily of interest to commercial theatre managements.

The Union Theatre Repertory Company, whose productions are presented by the University of Melbourne in association with the Trust, both of which organisations give certain guarantees to the Company against loss and both of which have three representatives on the Company's Board of Management. The University of Melbourne stated the purposes of the Union Theatre Repertory Company in their 1953 Statutes, in this way: To provide for the production, representation and performance of theatrical entertainments which are not generally offered to the public by commercial managements; to educate theatregoers to a finer appreciation of the theatre by first-class presentation; to present theatrical entertainments which seek both to educate and entertain.

Adult Education Agencies in several States, by arrangement with the Trust and its associated managements, present from time to time the Trust's productions in towns of country areas. These presentations are under the aegis of the adult education body in the State concerned and in support of its educational objectives.

The Young Elizabethan Players—three companies formed by the Trust, and also a Trust responsibility as to equipment and production and personnel—are presented, mainly to school audiences, by various instrumentalities in the several States. They also perform to adult audiences from time to time. The Young Elizabethan Players specialise in versions of such Shakespearean plays as are, for the time being, included in school curricula.

Various special presentations for schools, as, for instance the *Let's Make a Ballet* programmes presented by the Trust and J. C. Williamson Theatres Limited, in association, at Her Majesty's Theatre, Sydney. The performance was given by the Australian Ballet Company which was jointly founded and is jointly operated by the two managements.

2. Activities of the Trust in this category—i.e., where the aim is to educate theatre performers, artists, writers and technicians—include the following:

The National Institute of Dramatic Art, conducted by the University of New South Wales and the Trust in association with the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The objects of the Institute are to encourage knowledge and appreciation of drama, opera, music and all the arts of the theatre, and in particular to train students who wish to make a career in the theatre, television, radio or films. The course is of two years, and in the second year students serve as apprentices in the professional company at the Old Tote Theatre within the grounds of the University. The Australian Ballet School opened in Melbourne in February, 1964, has as its object the provision of highly-specialised post-graduate professional training in ballet and the allied theatre arts.

3. Activities in this category—i.e., where an educational influence may operate incidentally from time to time—may be noted as follows:

Members' evenings: these are social events conducted by the Trust for its members; these events take many forms but often include lectures from theatre notables. The Old Tote Theatre Club: lectures on matters of theatrical activity are among the mainly social objects of this Club, which operates in association with the Old Tote Theatre at the University of New South Wales. Publications: the *Australian Theatre Year Book* (suspended at present), the quarterly newsletter *Trust News,* and special souvenir programmes, produced and printed in connection with specific theatrical events, contain articles and interview features which are to a degree educational.

Address: 153 Dowling Street, Potts Point, N.S.W. 2011.

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

The Australian Institute of Management was formed in 1950 to link various management organisations which had developed during the previous decade in most Australian States. All these organisations became known as Divisions of the Australian Institute of Management and are linked through a Federal Council. The Federal Council acts generally in the capacity of a co-ordinating centre although it does hold responsibility for the setting of standards for membership. There are two main types of A.I.M. Membership, Individual and Company. Individual members are graded as Fellow, Associate Fellow and Associate or join in the non-graded capacity of Affiliate. Through Company Membership staff members of an organisation become eligible to participate in the services provided in their area. Members actually join and belong to their local Division.

As at January 1966 throughout Australia there were some 10,750 members, comprising 8,500 Individual Members and 2,250 Company Members.

The seven Divisions of the A.I.M. each operate autonomously in their own areas dovetailing their programme and range of services to the needs of their members and the local management climate. The extensive education and training programmes of each Division are aimed to directly assist the practising manager, executive and supervisor and total some seven hundred activities per year. These programmes include a wide range of general education activities covering general management and the associated functional fields of marketing, production, finance, staff etc., and take the form of residential and day conferences, conference series, lecture discussions and lecture discussion series, study groups and appreciations and management seminars. The specific training courses which are aimed to develop managers in their current positions and prepare them for future promotion vary in length from 10 hours to upwards of 150 hours dependent upon the objective, scope, level and subject area of the course. These programmes involve the services of selected speakers, course leaders and instructors both on an honorary and in a professional capacity. Melbourne and Sydney Divisions alone have the services of upward of 50 part-time leaders engaged in their programmes on a professional basis.

Sydney Division has a full-time staff of about 30 and an annual budget of approximately $240,000 and Melbourne Division with a staff of 30 has a budget of $190,000. In addition, during the past two years Melbourne Division has acquired new premises and erected a building to its own specifications.

The underlying objective of all that the A.I.M. does is to foster improved management of the total resources of our community so that our standard of living will continue to rise and our way of life be maintained. Thus in providing a meeting ground for management and facilities for an exchange of ideas the various Divisions are meeting a strongly felt educational need in the Australian community.

Publications: *The Australian Manager* (Federal Journal); *Management Bulletin* (Adelaide Division); *Memo to Management* (Brisbane Division); *Management Diary* (Melbourne Division); *Management News* (Sydney Division).

Federal Secretariat: Mr. R. B. Denniston, Federal Secretary, 30 Queens Road, Melbourne, S.C.2 Vic. 3000 (Tel. 26-5014).

Adelaide Division: Management House, 274 Pirie Street, Adelaide S.A. 5000 (Tel. 23-3933).

Brisbane Division: Management House, Cnr. Boundary and Rose Streets, Spring Hill, Brisbane, Queensland, 4000 (Tel. 22981).

Regional Branches—Mackay, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville.

Perth Division: Management House, 9 Havelock Street, West Perth, W.A. 6005 (Tel. 21-6441).

Newcastle Division: 57 Watt Street, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300 (Tel. 2-4523).

Sydney Division: M.L.C. Building, Victoria Cross, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060 (Tel. 92-0791).

Melbourne Division: Management House, 31 Queens Road, Melbourne, S.C.2, Victoria, 3000 (Tel. 26-3645).

Regional Branches—Albury, Bendigo.

Tasmanian Division: 16 Argyle Street, Hobart, Tasmania, 7000 (Tel. 2-2681)

Regional Branches—Northern (Launceston), North Western (Burnie).

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

This Institute is an independent, non-party organisation. Founded in 1932, its main aim is to promote discussion and understanding of political matters in Australia, free of any prejudgments.

The Institute's seminars, forums, discussion groups and its publicity work are supported by responsible people of diverse political views.

The Institute holds Summer Schools annually over the Australia Day weekend. Proceedings are published in book form. The 1967 School was on the subject "Communism in Asia—a threat to Australia?"

Associate membership of the Institute, at $4.20 per annum, provides free subscription to "The Australian Quarterly" and reduced prices for publications, school attendance, etc.

Publications: *The Australian Quarterly* published by the Institute, is internationally regarded as a worthwhile journal dealing with Australian affairs. The Publications resulting from the last five Summer Schools were: *Australian Cities* (1966), *Tertiary Education in Australia* (1965), *Australia's Defence and Foreign Policy* (1964), *Forces in Australian Politics* (1963), *Economic Growth in Australia* (1962).

Address: The Secretary, Australian Institute of Political Science, Delfin House, 16 O'Connell Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

AUSTRALIAN OUTWARD BOUND MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

The Australian Outward Bound Memorial Foundation has its Head Office in Sydney, New South Wales, where it administers the Australian Outward Bound School which is a permanent establishment at Fisherman's Point, Hawkesbury River, New South Wales.

The school exists for the purpose of conducting 26-day residential courses for the development of character in young people. It conducts eight courses for boys and two courses for girls each year. Age range in both cases is 16½ to 24 years.

A pilot course was conducted at Narrabeen in 1956 and the permanent school was established late in 1958. Since then, there have been 44 courses for boys and eight for girls. Well in excess of 2,000 students have now (1966) passed through the Outward Bound School.

The Foundation is governed by an executive committee comprising a Chairman, various office bearers and 20 committee members. Head office comprises an executive director with secretarial staff, whilst the school comprises the Warden, instructional and administrative staff.

In the main, students are sponsored by industry, private sources and service organisations. Students are also sponsored by Public Service Departments. Students come from throughout the Commonwealth and there have also been a number of students from Papua and New Guinea.

Revenue comes from two sources—fees and donations. The fees are $200 for an industrially sponsored student and $120 for a privately sponsored student. Donations to the Australian Outward Bound Memorial building fund are tax deductible. There are no grants from government sources.

There is close co-operation between Outward Bound and organisations such as Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Churches.

Executive Director: Mr. A. H. Evans, Box 4213, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001 (Tel. 29-6314).

ARTS COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA

The Federal Council was re-formed in 1962 to co-ordinate the activities and policies of the State Divisions in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory. It does not govern the activities of these Divisions, which are autonomous bodies, but seeks to support their work by arranging theatrical tours and artistic presentations on a Commonwealth-wide basis. In this way the Divisions are able to benefit from cost sharing, and are able to present attractions, especially from overseas, which could not be economically handled by one State alone.

A fundamental aim of The Arts Council of Australia is to take the arts to the people in order to cultivate an appreciation of the best in music, painting, sculpture, drama, ballet and opera. It also aims to encourage people to express themselves in one or more of the arts. In arranging tours by professional companies and individuals it provides employment and encouragement for trained artists.

Finance for the Federal Council has so far been limited to grants from the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation and from ESSO Standard Oil (Australia) Limited.

President: The Honourable Sir Howard Beale, KBE, QC.

Federal Secretary: Mr. Gordon Horswell, Arts Council Centre, 162 Crown Street, Darlinghurst, N.S.W. 2010.

BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE (AUSTRALIA)

The League was inaugurated at a public meeting in Sydney, on June 30, 1937, as "British Drama League, Australian Branch, New South Wales Division." The title was changed to "British Drama League (Australia)" in 1944, and incorporated under that title in 1947.

The original objects set out at the inaugural meeting were: the formation of a library; the holding of a national festival of community drama; the building of a theatre in Sydney, whether by governmental, municipal, or private enterprise, to be made available at a moderate charge to affiliated societies. Since the League is a voluntary body, and since its main source of revenue is a small annual subscription, progress towards the achievement of these objects has depended mainly on the efforts of group and individual members in their own communities. The Sydney Library now includes, in addition to books on dramatic art and history, over 8000 volumes. Its first festival of community drama was held at Wagga Wagga in 1938. In 1939, the League organised the first of its annual festivals in Sydney, in which member groups are entitled to enter one-act plays. The entrants in these festivals come mainly from the Sydney metropolitan area, but country and interstate groups are entitled to make an entry, and have done so on occasion. The various regional one-act festivals that have sprung up all over Australia usually adopt British Drama League rules and call on its advisory services; the more recent among them are those organised by the New South Wales Central-Western Drama Association, the Far North Queensland Amateur Theatrical Association, the Lae Musical and Dramatic Society, and the Alice Springs Drama Festival Council. The League makes available to members advisory and library services on theatre construction, including use of that invaluable textbook, *Essentials of Stage Planning,* published under British Drama League auspices in 1949. The late President of the League, Mr. Justice Nicholas, headed a successful movement in 1948 to preserve the Independent Theatre building in North Sydney for theatrical use, and in 1955 the Nicholas Memorial Fund contributed a row of seats to the Elizabethan Theatre.

The first of the League's Australian drama schools was organised in 1941, and a drama school sub-committee was responsible for drama schools of various types until 1956. As university and other adult education authorities throughout Australia enlarged their programmes to include drama schools, the League's policy became one of publicising these among their members, and advising them about enrolment. It also provides members going abroad with information about, and introduction to, the various courses on acting and production in England.

The governing body is a Council of not more than 30 members, elected annually of whom not more than 15 must be representative members (themselves individual members) nominated by member groups, and the remainder individual members. Salaried staff consists of two part-time secretary-librarians. Much of the League's work is carried out by members in an honorary capacity.

The British Drama League (Australia) is affiliated with the British Drama League and the Religious Drama Society in London. It is the Australian member of the International Amateur Theatre Association; had delegates attending the I.A.T.A. Conference at Leamington in 1963; and organised the first Australian entry at an I.A.T.A. Festival in Monaco, September, 1965. It is represented on the Committee of the Australian Centre of the International Theatre Institute, conducted under UNESCO auspices by the Commonwealth Office of Education.

It is able to provide a window on the world of theatre even to the isolated drama enthusiast whose address is a roadside mailbox, and it is the only Australian body concerned mainly with amateur theatre which has members in every State and Territory of the Commonwealth. When the British Drama League assumed the responsibility of "answering any question on any subject connected with drama" for its members, it was not without misgiving. But with its wide contacts and acquired know-how it has been able to fulfil this undertaking. It has been able, with the co-operation of a valued member-group—the Playwrights' Advisory Board—to assist not only its playwright members, but Australian dramatists in general, to recover a place on the Australian stage.

In recent years, the League has received financial assistance ($2,000 p.a.) from the Government of New South Wales — the State where four-fifths of its members live — in support of cultural activities.

Publications: *BDL Bulletin* (quarterly) — giving Australian coverage to supplement *Drama,* published in London.

Honorary Director: Miss E. M. Tildesley, 153 Dowling Street, Potts Point, N.S.W. 2011.

COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

The Country Women's Association of Australia was formed as a co-ordinating body in 1945, to enable the State Associations of the Commonwealth and Territories to promote the several objects of the State Associations; and to speak with once voice on national and international matters more especially concerning the welfare of country women and children.

Each State and Territory Association is autonomous.

The position of National President is held for two years only, rotating to each State on a Biennial basis. South Australia holds the National Office 1965-67.

C.W.A. of Australia is affiliated with The Associated Country Women of the World. Their headquarters are at: 78 Kensington High Street, London, W.8.

C.W.A. of Australia is non-party political and non-sectarian.

Office bearers all give honorary service.

National President: Mrs. H. M. Hallion, 30 Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town, S.A. 5067.

National Secretary: Mrs. L. J. Burton, 30 Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town, S.A. 5067.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

Following the establishment of the Department of Education and Science in December, 1966, the use of the name Commonwealth Office of Education has been discontinued. The activities formerly conducted by the C.O.E. are now incorporated in those of the Department.

Among its other reseponsibilities the Department of Education and Science is associated with the teaching of English to migrants. This programme is administered by the six State Departments of Education as part of the assimilation activities sponsored by the Department of Immigration. In this connection the Department of Education and Science undertakes research in language and in the methodology associated with class, correspondence and radio instruction in English for adult European migrants. It prepares special texts for teachers and students and a professional journal on the teaching of language. The Advisory Teacher Service operates for teachers of migrant classes and courses of training for those teachers are held from time to time. The Department of Education and Science also prepares the scripts of radio lessons in English broadcast for migrants by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The Senior Assistant Secretary of the Department, Mr. W. J. Weeden, O.B.E., is the Chairman of the Australian National Advisory Committee for UNESCO. The secretariat for this body and for its associated committees and working parties is provided by the International Education Branch which is located at 50 Miller Street, North Sydney, N.S.W. The Department not only services these committees but helps to develop the exchange of ideas within Australia itself.

Secretary: Emeritus Professor Sir Hugh Ennor, C.B.E., Department of Education and Science, Box 826, P.O., Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601.

JUNIOR FARMER MOVEMENT

Junior Farmer Movements exist in all States. They aim to educate their members (young men and women) in all aspects of their industry, viz., soils, pasture management, breeding, diseases, nutrition, marketing, farm records and accounts and agricultural economics. This they do by means of special schools, field days, lectures and publications. They usually co-operate in these endeavours with the Department of Agriculture and sometimes with University Adult Education Departments. In some State the club's organisers emphasise the need for knowledge of the wider world. Like the founders of the Danish High Schools, they take the view that effective work on the farm requires a lively and creative mind. Hence they have broadened the scope of their work to include courses in community leadership, problems of the country town and even courses in international relations.

NATIONAL FITNESS COUNCIL

As a result of recommendations by the National Health and Medical Research Council, the Commonwealth Government created, in 1939, a National Co-ordinating Council for Physical Fitness (later re-named the Commonwealth Council for National Fitness), with the aim of improving the standards of physical fitness in young Australians.

In 1939, the Commonwealth Government approved an allocation of $200,000 to be made available as an annual grant of $40,000 divided between the States for a five-year period, to assist in the creating of State National Fitness Councils and to develop activities according to local needs and conditions.

The Commonwealth National Fitness Act which was passed in 1941, made provision for the appointment of a Commonwealth Council for National Fitness which was to advise the Minister for Health in relation to the development of physical fitness in the Commonwealth, training of teachers, provision of facilities and the formation of organizations directed towards development of programmes in physical education. The Act also established a trust account known as the National Fitness Fund and authorized the Minister for Health to apply money to provide assistance to National Fitness Councils in each State, to promote physical fitness in schools, universities and other institutions and to enable the Council to make enquiries into the cause of lack of physical fitness in the community.

In 1942, the annual Commonwealth National Fitness appropriation was increased by a further $100,000 to assist State Councils further and to develop programmes of physical education in State Education Departments.

In 1962, the annual appropriation was further increased to $200,000. This amount is allocated as follows:

	$
State National Fitness Councils	128,908
State Education Departments	34,000
Universities	24,800
Central Administration	6,792
Australian Capital Territory	5,500
	$100,000

Annual allocations to National Fitness Councils are as follows:

	$
New South Wales	25,266
Victoria	25,266
Queensland	20,030
South Australia	20,030
Western Australia	20,030
Tasmania	18,286
	$128,908

State National Fitness Councils are engaged in a wide range of activities designed to promote the general fitness of the community.

Included in programmes undertaken by all State Councils are the following activities:

1. Organization of various camps designed to introduce campers to the outdoors, or give specialized instruction in particular recreation activities.
2. Conducting training courses for voluntary youth leaders in city and country areas.
3. Assisting youth and sporting groups by means of visits to clubs by Council staff and the provision of assistance by means of library books, pamphlets, films and film scripts, records etc., designed to give technical assistance to club programmes.

Most National Fitness camps are made available to groups during certain periods of the year for recreation camps and conferences.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA, FILM DIVISION

The Film Division is part of the National Library of Australia a statutory authority deriving its charter to operate from the National Library Act, 1960.

The Film Division has assembled three collections:

1. A general lending collection of more than 10,000 prints of over 6,500 titles. These are available, on free loan, direct to agencies of the Commonwealth Government and to organizations in the Territories under its control. They are also available through the State film libraries whose resources the Division supplements, to agencies of the State Governments and to organizations such as clubs, societies and public companies in the States. In addition, the film collections of the British, Irish, Malaysian, Netherlands, Swedish, United Arab Republic and United States Embassies have been transferred to the Division for maintenance and distribution. Loans total more than 25,000 each year.
2. An historical collection designed to illustrate the development of the film in Australia and to reflect aspects of Australian life and achievement. Films in this collection are not for general loan.
3. A collection of classics intended to illustrate the origin and development of the film overseas. These films are lent only to approved organizations established for the serious study of the film.

Catalogues relating to the three collections, with monthly, quarterly and annual supplements, are published.

Chief Film Officer: Film Division, National Library of Australia, 113 London Circuit, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601.

NATIONAL MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA

Through the Councils in each State there is a continuous programme of education in all aspects of marriage and family living. In the adult field this is concerned with the preparation of engaged couples for marriage; preparation for parenthood; problems of children of all ages from infancy to marriage; the stresses and strains on marriage in the modern world; the causes of breakdown; the effect of such breakdown on children; the need for a marriage guidance service in the community and the services already available.

The work is usually done through existing community groups requesting help from the Council. In some instances courses are held at the Council's headquarters and there is also co-operation with Councils of Adult Education in supplying the leadership for some specialised courses.

Methods include lectures, panel discussions, films and filmstrips, tape recordings, and small group discussions. Radio and television are used whenever opportunity is presented.

Publications: Journal entitled "Marriage and Family", produced quarterly.

Queensland Marriage Guidance Council, Director: Mr J. C. G. Fischer, 159 St. Pauls Terrace, Brisbane, 4000.

Marriage Guidance Council of New South Wales, Director: Rev. W. G. Coughlan, 2 Wentworth Avenue, Darlinghurst, 2010.

Marriage Guidance Council of Victoria, Director: Mr Lloyd G. Phillips, 46 Princess Street, Kew, 3101.

Marriage Guidance Council of South Australia, Secretary: Mr G. E. M. Harris, 55 Hutt Street, Adelaide, 5000.

Marriage Guidance Council of Western Australia, Director: Mr Leon Blank, 32 Richardson Street, West Perth, 6005.

Tasmanian Marriage Guidance Council, Director: Mr M. L. Redmond, 24 Antill Street, Hobart, 7000.

Canberra Marriage Guidance Council, President: Mr J. Munro, Room 1, Manuka Arcade, Manuka, 2603.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY — DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

The Department was founded in 1958 at the then Canberra University College. When amalgamation with the Australian National University took place in 1962, the Department became a part of the School of General Studies, with an Adult Education Advisory Committee appointed by the Board of the School.

In 1965, the Council of the Australian National University decided on the recommendation of the Boards of the Institute of Advanced Studies and of the School of General Studies, following a report by the Advisory Committee, to establish a University Department of Adult Education and to create the post of Director. An appointment to this position has been delayed by the uncertainty arising from the A.U.C.'s Report in 1966.

The present staff of the Department consists of an Acting Head, a Residential Staff Tutor, an Administrative Assistant, and two clerical staff.

The main work of the Department has been the provision of courses in the humanities, social and natural sciences for the A.C.T. and adjacent areas; Workshops, Schools and Seminars which draw their clientele from further afield; and in conjunction with the Department of Adult Education, University of Sydney, the provision of Discussion and Kit courses. Further development of high level extension courses in the form of Schools and Seminars on a National level will take place after a Director had been appointed.

In 1966, 24 courses of 27 to 30 sessions each; 10 of 20 sessions each; and 13 of 10 sessions each were conducted—a total of 47 classes with an enrolment of 1,725. In addition 10 Seminars, Schools or Conferences were conducted with an enrolment of 458.

Head of Department (acting): Mr J. L. J. Wilson.

Address: Department of Adult Education, Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600 (Tel. 49-2892).

THE WORLD EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP

The World Education Fellowship is an international organisation which came into being in Europe in 1921 as the New Education Fellowship and is now active in 20 countries. Its name was changed in 1966. From the outset, the International Headquarters had been located in London. The W.E.F. is a non-racial and non-political fellowship in which teachers, parents and all who are interested in education may meet on equal terms and work to achieve better education, particularly for children. The W.E.F. works with UNESCO as an international, non-governmental organisation and has carried out some important projects for that body. One of the vital functions of the International Headquarters is to arrange periodic World Conferences on themes which attract delegates from W.E.F. sections all over the world. The tenth of these Conferences was held at New Delhi in 1960.

Since 1937, the W.E.F. has functioned actively in Australia, where there are now about 1000 members in six States sections and in Canberra. W.E.F. office bearers act in an honorary capacity and the activities of the Fellowship are open to non members. Membership fees are about $2.50 per year, some of which goes in capitation fees to Federal and to International Headquarters. Federal Headquarters was located at Perth in 1965. The W.E.F. has to date organised five International Educational Conferences and on each occasion teams of leading educators from various countries have addressed large audiences in all States.

The strong New South Wales section which has branches at Armidale, Newcastle and Wollongong has about 500 members. It rents a centrally situated office and large meeting room manned by an assistant secretary. The range of its activities are indicated by this list for 1965: An overseas telephonic meeting with New York Section (40 participants); a Summer School of Creative Arts (130); three parent education discussion groups (45); six public lecture discussions (600); three international educational/social functions (250); an Indian Scholarship Fund by which 24 scholarships of $120 each and 12 half scholarships of $60 each were subscribed to give selected Indian children a year's schooling, the selected scholars being chosen by the W.E.F. Section in India; collection and despatch of several kits of learning materials to selected Indian schools.

Publications: The International Headquarters issues a monthly *News Bulletin* as a means of maintaining contact with and between sections. The Headquarters also publishes a monthly journal *The New Era,* which features articles of educational interest. *New Horizons,* the Journal of the W.E.F. in Australia, is published twice a year.

Federal Council Secretary: Mr M. Peterson, Correspondence School, Perth, W.A. 6000.

Secretary, Western Australia: Mr I. Markey, Technical Extension Service, 480 Newcastle Street, Perth, 6000.

Secretary, Victoria: Mr A. K. Sandell, 39 Rubens Grove, Canterbury, 3126.

Secretary, South Australia: Mr L. W. Whalan, 2 McGlasson Avenue, Glenelg North, 5045.

Secretary, Tasmania: Mr D. M. Luckin, 12 Hillside Crescent, West Hobart, 7000.
Mr E. G. Nichol, Teachers' College, Launceston, 7250.

Secretary, New South Wales: Mr S. Pryor, 263 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, 2000.

YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF AUSTRALIA

Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations are found in all Australian States and Territories. Their programme is centred on the needs of young people in the membership, and much of their work is concerned with the provision of recreational, social and physical education, providing also programmes aimed at stimulating the interest of young people in educational topics.

Extensive courses in Leadership Training are conducted by all branches of the Y.M. and Y.W.C.A. by the Regional and National Organisations of the Movement.

Addresses: The Executive Director, Y.M.C.A. of Australia, 1 City Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205.
The Executive Director, Y.W.C.A. of Australia, 68 Powlett Street, East Melbourne, C.2. Vic. 3002.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

ARTS COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA—A.C.T. DIVISION

This division of the Arts Council is a voluntary group of some 400 citizens with special interest or capacity in the arts, and its main function during the first few years of its existence has been to provide Canberra, alone or in co-operation with groups like the Elizabethan Trust, with such work of good professional standard in any of the arts as was not available through any other agency. It has brought to Canberra opera, ballet, theatre, concerts and dramatic recitals, as well as exhibitions by noted painters both Australian and overseas; important work from the National Collection, not yet accessible to the public, has been shown. There has also been much done in the lesser arts such as pottery, photography and puppetry. Recent successful developments have been readings from their works by leading Australian poets and members' concerts by professional musicians in private or Embassy houses. Children are catered for by a special branch, in which the Young Elizabethan Players have played a prominent part.

Like the other divisions, it is a constituent part of the recently formed Federal body, but differs from them in having no country circuit and no branches outside the capital. It is non-profit-making, and having no regular subsidy uses the subscriptions of its members and the profits of theatrical and other shows to meet its running expenses and the cost of numerous activities which, though highly desirable in a National Capital, cannot by their nature bring in any financial return.

President: Professor K. C. Masterman.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. B. Butler, 23 Gawler Crescent, Deakin, A.C.T. 2600. (Tel. 72282.)

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY

The Australian Institute of Anatomy is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health and was established as a result of the Federal Government's decision in 1923 to accept the offer of the late Sir Colin Mackenzie to donate to the nation his collection of dissections of Australian animals.

These were the result of many years of work in the study of the structure and function of muscles in connection with his investigations into the treatment of disabilities caused by poliomyelitis.

The present building was completed in 1931 and consists of two public museums and an administrative block containing offices, a library, a lecture theatre, laboratories and work rooms.

The Institute has two separate but related functions—to maintain the museums and to carry out research into nutrition.

One of the museums is now devoted to anatomical displays of an educational nature as distinct from the original specialised collection. The other contains ethnographic displays drawn from the National Ethnographic Collection which is housed at the Institute until a National Museum is erected. These attract approximately 250,000 visitors each year.

The Nutrition Research Section has carried out a number of food consumption surveys in the various States, the Northern Territory and Papua-New Guinea. An important function of this section is education in nutrition.

Publications: Pamphlets on nutrition, food composition tables and a bi-monthly publication, *Food and Nutrition Notes and Reviews.* This publication reviews important work in the field of nutrition both in Australia and overseas.

Curator: Mr. R. P. Stone, Australian Institute of Anatomy, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

The Australian War Memorial, Canberra, which was officially opened on Armistice Day, 1941, is a national shrine to the deeds, valour and sacrifice of Australians who died serving their country in times of war.

The conception of the Memorial extends over three broad aspects—commemoration, exhibition galleries and the library. The purely commemorative features include the Roll of Honour on which are inscribed 102,000 names of those who died in the service of their country. The focal point of the building is the Hall of Memory in which the social, personal and fighting qualities of those who served are depicted in large stained glass windows and mosaic patterns.

The exhibition galleries display many hundreds of items which are an historical record of Australian participation in wars in which this country has been involved. These war relics are supplemented by plan models, dioramas of battles and paintings by official war artists.

In the library is preserved the mass of documentary records relating to the various wars. Divided into four departments, the collection is a comprehensive coverage of all facets of Australia at war and a valuable reference for researchers and historians. The Printed Records Section includes over 70,000 books and 5,000 volumes of bound periodicals. The main group in the Written Records Section is the war diaries of Australian Army units during both world wars. The Photographic Section includes 240,000 still photographs and the Films Section four million feet of film.

Director: Mr. W. R. Lancaster.
Address: Australian War Memorial, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

CANBERRA EVENING COLLEGE

The College was opened in 1945 and at present has an enrolment of over 600 students. Classes are held at Canberra High School and the majority of teachers are drawn from senior members of the staffs of the high schools in the Australian Capital Territory.

Particular emphasis has been placed on the provision of opportunities for study for the Leaving Certificate, University Matriculation, Public Service examinations and the Intermediate Certificate. With this aim in view, a wide range of subjects is made available which enable every student to select work which he has studied previously at school.

Some classes are also conducted in subjects such as Stock Exchange, Lapidary, Wood Hobbies, Cake Decorating and Advanced Cooking, whilst there is also a class in Advanced English for those migrants who have completed the normal course and wish to progress further.

Principal: Canberra Evening College, Canberra High School, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601.

CANBERRA TECHNICAL COLLEGE

From the earliest days of the Federal Capital Commission, the need for technical education was recognized as part of the problem of providing a comprehensive range of educational facilities in the National Capital and in October, 1925, Mr. C. S. Daley, Secretary of the Commission, reported on a proposal for Junior Technical Courses at Telopea Park School.

After continued negotiations with the N.S.W. Technical Education authorities "Evening Continuation Classes and a Trades School at Telopea Park School" commenced to function in 1928 with classes in Commercial subjects, Trades subjects and Women's Handicrafts. There was still at this time no formal apprenticeship scheme in operation within the Australian Capital Territory.

With the passing of the Apprenticeship Ordinance in 1936, a need for a change in status of the College became evident. A report of 1938 recommended that it should be developed gradually into the Canberra Technical College.

Since 1938 the Canberra Technical College has developed as a joint venture of the Department of the Interior and the New South Wales Department of Technical Education on the general principles laid down in the report of that year. Technical details, full-time staff, syllabi and examinations are the responsibility of the latter; policy, part-time staff, buildings and equipment are the responsibility of the former.

Under this system the Canberra Technical College has developed as a most important unit in providing the "comprehensive range of educational facilities" visualized by the Federal Capital Commission. It has provided a constant supply of tradesmen and technicians to build and maintain the National Capital; it has trained 5,000 R.A.A.F. ground staff and 300 munition workers; it has assisted a total of over 2,000 ex-servicemen to rehabilitation; and has in addition provided commercial and adult educational facilities for growing numbers of Canberra citizens.

In 1957 a Technical Education District Committee was formed with a view to providing a link between the College and the community. The Committee is responsible to the Minister for the Interior, and its function is to advise the Minister with respect to the provision of technical education within the Australian Capital Territory in accordance with the needs of the community, industry and commerce.

Plans for the new Technical College in Constitution Avenue, Reid, were further developed during 1959 and the first building—the

School of Commerce—was completed in 1961 and officially opened by His Excellency the Governor-General on 28th May, 1962.

Further buildings were added in 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966.

The present range of courses covers Apprenticeship and Technician training, Accountancy and Commercial and adult educational classes in every field for which facilities are available.

In 1966 the College will add its first two Diploma courses to the curriculum, Public Administration and full-time Introductory Art. These are but the forerunners of a number of such courses for which support is building, Architecture will commence in 1967 and Cartography in 1968. In this period the Accountancy Certificate Course will be elevated to Diploma level with matriculation as a compulsory entrance requirement.

Principal: Mr. W. Smith.

Address: Canberra Technical College, Constitution Avenue, Reid, A.C.T. 2601. (Tel. 90078.)

COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION — A.C.T. BRANCH

The Country Women's Association in the Australian Capital Territory is a Branch of the N.S.W. Country Women's Association.

In all its activities and arrangements it is closely affiliated with the N.S.W. Association.

Secretary: Mrs. R. H. Lewis, 32 Donaldson Street, Braddon, A.C.T. 2601. (Tel. 42770.)

NATIONAL FITNESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE A.C.T.

The National Fitness Advisory Committee of the A.C.T. advises the Minister for Health concerning the development of national fitness activities within the A.C.T.

Much of the Committee's work is achieved through its two subcommittees, the Associated Youth Committee and the Combined Sports Organizations.

The Committee makes recommendations regarding the allocation of Commonwealth moneys made available to the A.C.T. for the development of recreation programmes and leadership training.

Secretary: Mr. J. W. Morey, Department of Health, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA—FILM DIVISION

The Film Division is part of the National Library of Australia, a statutory authority deriving its charter to operate from the National Library Act, 1960.

There are three collections, particulars of which are given in the entry under Federal Organisations.

Catalogues relating to the three collections, with monthly, quarterly and annual supplements are published.

The main collection of some 10,000 prints and 6,500 titles are available on free loan, to organisations in the A.C.T.

Chief Film Officer: Film Division, National Library of Australia, 113 London Circuit, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601.

ADVISORY BOARD OF ADULT EDUCATION

This body initially derived from a civilian advisory committee set up in 1941 to assist the Army and R.A.A.F. Education Services. In 1943 the Minister for Education constituted it an Advisory Adult Education Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Director-General of Education, and in 1945 it became a twelve-member Advisory Board of Adult Education to examine and report to the Minister for Education on the developments and funds necessary to expand adult education in New South Wales. From its inception in 1943 the Committee, later the Board, has been instrumental in allocating from the grants made to it by the government, substantial and increasing aid to the universities, major voluntary bodies, and the Adult Education Section of the Public Library; and in affording a forum for the exchange of information and discussion of the major policies and problems of adult education bodies in the State. References to the grants received from the Board will be found in the account of each of the main receiving bodies. The grants allocated for 1965-1966 totalled $78,000.

THE ARTS COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA (N.S.W.) DIVISION

A voluntary organisation in receipt of an annual subsidy from the N.S.W. State Government ($31,000 in 1964/65) to take the arts to the people, and particularly to assist in the cultural development of country areas.

Through a subsidiary body—Arts Council Presentations Limited—extensive tours of professional Ballet, Opera, and Drama are arranged, usually in conjunction with the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust or commercial theatrical managements. During 1964 a total of 736 performances were given throughout the state to audiences totalling 199,265 people. An important part of the Council's activities is concerned with arranging special educational presentations in or for the schools. A limited number of touring art exhibitions are also arranged, and in 1965 the inaugural Portia Geach Memorial Award for Portraiture was organised.

A Summer School of Visual and Performing Arts is held every January at East Sydney Technical College. Throughout the year special weekend courses are arranged in painting and in various aspects of theatre. The Council is strongly endeavouring to stimulate interest in and to raise the standard of amateur theatre, and to this end is now subsidising the services of a professional producer to work with amateur groups. Annual Drama Festivals for Metropolitan and Country groups continue to be well-supported, and it is generally accepted that the competitions have raised overall standards.

The North Side Arts Festival has now been held twice, and promises to become a biennial event. This Festival is the only suburban cultural festival in Australia, and is organised by an independent committee of local citizens who function as a branch of the Arts Council.

In 1964, to mark the completion of twenty-one successful years, the N.S.W. Division moved into new premises in Darlinghurst now known as The Arts Council Centre. This building houses the administrative offices of N.S.W. Division, the Federal Secretariat, and an art gallery.

Executive Director: Mr. Gordon Horswell, Arts Council Centre, 162 Crown Street, Darlingurst, N.S.W. 2010.

ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Gallery is the principal art museum in New South Wales. It is maintained by the State Government and governed by a Board of Trustees as a branch of the Education Department. There are a few privately endowed purchase funds, notably the Florence Turner Blake, Colonel J. B. Pye and W. H. Nolan bequests; other private endowments benefit living Australian artists either by supplementing scholarships (Anthea Dyason bequest) or by offering annual art prizes (Archibald, Wynne, Sulman, Le Gay Brereton).

The institution was founded in 1874. The present part-completed building was erected from 1896 to 1909. The pre-federation name *National* Art Gallery of New South Wales remained in use until 1958. It is open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Entry to the permanent collections is always free; very occasionally a charge is made for one of the many temporary exhibitions.

Publications include exhibition catalogues and an illustrated *Quarterly*. These are often important sources for the study of Australian art. The Gallery also sells colourprints, slides, postcards and artbooks. It can give information on most art matters in New South Wales. The Art Gallery Society arranges lectures and films and also raises money for the Gallery. Guide lectures for school parties are available. Exhibitions and lectures for country centres are arranged by a full-time officer.

The collections chiefly embrace Australian and European art of the 19th and the 20th century. The modern Australian section is good. There is a comprehensive collection of original prints from the Renaissance onwards. Oriental art is collected, and primitive art, mainly Australian Aboriginal and Melanesian. Apart from gifts of English porcelain and pewter, and some Australian pottery, the decorative arts are not collected, for another Sydney museum is devoted to them. The same applies to prehistoric, Egyptian and classical antiquities.

Director: Mr. Hal Missingham.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

The Australian Museum was founded in 1827 and became established on its present site with the erection of the lower floors of the present North Wing between 1846 and 1849. The Museum is a New South Wales Government organisation, administered through the Department of Education. It is run by a Director and a Board of Trustees and is concerned with Natural History, studying zoology, geology and anthropology, but excluding botany. Each scientist is responsible for a particular group of animals and has care of the extensive collections which have been built up through collection expeditions and through gifts, purchase and exchange. The staff now comprises 80 persons of whom 14 are scientists.

The Museum has three main functions, research, education and conservation of the collections. Museum research is traditionally in the field of classification, based on the collections and the excellent library which contains approximately 40,000 volumes and many unbound periodicals dealing with Australian zoology, geology and anthropology. In addition, individual scientists research into ecology, behaviour and the evolution of particular groups. The Museum functions as an educational institution through the mass of information portrayed in its displays, through films and lectures given in the Museum and through its School Service. A third of a million visitors use the Museum every year. Museum staff answer many thousands of enquiries from the public by letter and telephone and provides identifications of specimens for other scientists.

In the care of the collections and in research, scientists are assisted by a staff of assistants, while Gallery displays are prepared by the Exhibitions Department which includes artists, designers, modellers and preparators. The Museum also has its own photographic staff who handle all the photography requirements for both display and research purposes and who also produce natural history films.

Publications: *Australian Natural History*, a quarterly magazine containing articles on a wide variety of topics written in non-technical style, by specialists from the Museum staff and elsewhere. It also published two scientific periodicals, *Records* and *Memoirs*.

Director: Dr. F. H. Talbot.

Address: 6-8 College Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF N.S.W.

This Association was formed in 1922; it is non-party and non-sectarian.

The aims of the Country Women's Association of N.S.W. are to improve and maintain the welfare of women and children in rural areas of the State. The C.W.A. has numerous Project Committees, the members of which play an active part in organising, setting up and helping such projects as: Handicraft and Exhibitions; Hospital Visiting; School Hostels; Baby Health Centres (which are financially assisted by members and maintained by them); and Seaside and Mountain Homes.

The educational facilities of the C.W.A. in N.S.W. are mainly by way of scholarship. Education Aid is provided for Aborigines — three separate Scholarships are awarded to both girls and boys, plus the fourth for a girl including Aboriginal child. There is also the Outward Bound Course, which is awarded to a C.W.A. Younger Set member.

From the International angle, there is the C.W.A. International Scholarship which is an annual award to a New Guinea girl for Home Economics Course, tenable in Suva at the South Pacific Commission Training School.

Within the C.W.A. there are various projects conducted to widen members' knowledge and increase their understanding of other countries. These educational projects include: *Study of a Country;* International Day Functions, studies of International Affairs, United Nations Agencies, and many other topics of interest and importance.

State Secretary: Mrs. L. Ottosson, 11 Greenknowe Avenue, Pott's Point, N.S.W. 2011.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural extension services in New South Wales began 75 years ago. In 1890, an Agricultural Branch of the State's public services was created within the Ministry of Mines. For the first 17 years the Director of Agriculture was responsible to the Under Secretary for Mines (and Agriculture). In 1907, Agriculture became a separate Ministry and has continued as such.

By 1891 the new service included not only a research team, and crop and livestock specialists, but some itinerant field advisers. A monthly journal for farmers—*The Agricultural Gazette of N.S.W.*—had been launched, as had a miscellaneous bulletin series. An agricultural college (Hawkesbury) and experimental farm was established at Richmond, and sites had been chosen for several other "experimental and demonstrational" stations.

By 1910 a role for rural groups also was recognised by the Director. In that year the first came into being as an "Agricultural Bureau", a local voluntary body of farm people dedicated to Adult Education in general and agricultural education in particular. In 1921 the Agricultural Bureau groups federated as "The Agricultural Bureau of N.S.W.". To help development of the Agricultural Bureau movement the Department in that year appointed a professional officer designated "Organiser, Agricultural Bureau", a branch subsidy system was introduced, and the system of an annual three-days State congress of bureau branch delegates at Hawkesbury Agricultural College was commenced. In 1927 the "Women's Extension Service" was begun.

Since 1910 some 1600 rural localities have had a branch of the Agricultural Bureau and at any time about 200 branches are active. An effective branch has perhaps 30 members and they meet monthly or at other locally determined intervals — for lectures, discussion, debates, films, or to promote and organise special teaching situations. Examples are field days, tours, or a short-term school or course in a subject of local interest. The Department provides a secretarial office and staff for the Agricultural Bureau of New South Wales, within its Division of Information Services. Today four Agricultural Bureau organisers and three members of the Women's Extension Service staff are within that Division.

It is estimated that in full- and part-time duties of an educational nature there is the equivalent of 300 full-time educational officers. The field officers are located throughout the State, in about 70 areas. They are subject-matter specialists, agronomists, representing Plant Industry Division; livestock officers, representing the Division of Animal Industry; fruit officers, Division of Horticulture; dairy officers and other categories, Division of Dairying; economics research officers, Division of Marketing and Agricultural Economics, plant pathologists and entomologists, Division of Science Services; and farm machinery advisers, representing the Agricultural Engineers branch of the Central Administration. Although they are specialists they are also expected to give general advice when necessary. For decentralised administration of extension services, the field officers are in nine agricultural regions with a supervisor, responsible to the chief of Regional Extension Services, in charge. These regional offices also have the assistance of a publicity officer who aims to make effective use of the instruments of mass communication. Each regional office is also well equipped with visual aids. Each region is likely to make from 300 to 600 Press releases in a year, and each supports a number of farm radio sessions. Of the 48 rural radio stations in the State, not less than 42 have one or more farm sessions per week in which field officers regularly participate. In 1964 some 4,500 broadcasts were made.

One of the most interesting types of school is that known as Leadership Training. The subject matter comprises intensive treatment of public speaking, chairmanship, secretaryship, meeting procedure, discussion group planning and leadership, programming of activities within a voluntary group, and acceptance of responsibilities delegated within such groups.

Of the Department's $13,000,000 per annum expenditure, roughly one-third is on research and educational/extension activities.

Without the co-operation of other Adult Education bodies the Department's effectiveness would be much less than it is. Speakers and demonstrators are secured from other public service Departments including Conservation, Health, Technical Education, and Education; from banks and commercial bodies, and the Universities. Close links are maintained with the Advisory Board of Adult Education and the New South Wales Film Council, on each of which the Department is represented, and the New South Wales Council of Social Services.

Agricultural efficiency is the Department's basic aim, but farming as a business and farming as a way of life are so interwoven that the Department is inevitably concerned with the latter as well. It follows that rural community development and community self-help is a working philosophy of the extension forces. A recent example of this is the healthy development of rural advisory groups, each comprising in the vicinity of 40 farmers who have subscribed to a group fund for employment of a group adviser.

Publications: The comprehensive publications service of the Department comprises a monthly free journal for farmers in general (15,000 circulation); a bi-monthly for dairy farmers (18,000 circulation); a quarterly for poultry farmers (5,500 circulation); a weekly broadsheet to 400 newspapers (and radio stations); a quarterly economics research journal, and a range of some 1,200 miscellaneous booklets, pamphlets, and leaflets. Distribution of the latter ranges around 700,000 per year.

Chief of Division of Information Services: Mr. H. Parry Brown, Department of Agriculture, Box 36, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001.

Chief of Regional Extension Services: Mr. J. L. Green, Department of Agriculture, Box 36, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001.

Special Extension Officer: Mr. J. J. Slater, Department of Agriculture, Box 36, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001.

Senior Extension Officer (Women's Services): Miss N. M. Foskett, Department of Agriculture, Box 36, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION EVENING COLLEGES

The Education Act of 1880 made provisions for the establishment of evening public schools, and some were established and maintained. In the twentieth century they were known as Evening Continuation Schools and followed a line of development in some measure parallel to the growth of the secondary system of education. In the main, students enrolled to qualify for public examinations or entrance examinations to nursing or the Police Force or branches of the Public Service. As literacy developed and the system of secondary education expanded, the need for evening continuation schools diminished so that in 1945 only 1265 students were enrolled.

In 1946 under the description of Youth College and offering a wide range of subjects to suit most leisure-time interests, this movement started in a new direction. However the word "Youth" discouraged mature people from enrolling and in 1948 the name was changed to Evening Colleges.

When an application for the establishment of an Evening College is received applicants are asked to organise a public meeting presided over by the mayor of the municipality or a Shire president at which members of the public might express vocally their needs and interests. From such a meeting it is suggested that a sponsoring committee might be organised to follow through with publicity and enrolment of the student body and to foster the movement generally.

The Education Department of New South Wales as the administering authority is prepared to make available school buildings and equipment and to appoint and pay staff provided there is sufficient guarantee of support. The yardstick decided upon is that there should be sufficient students to ensure enrolment of at least 30 persons in three classes on each of three nights each week for two and a half hours each night.

The permanent staff consists of the Assistant Director of Education, New South Wales, plus two clerical officers, all located in the head office of the Education Department, Sydney. Evening College principals are employed part-time only—they are usually recruited from secondary school staff.

There are 28 Evening Colleges in the metropolitan area and 16 in the country. In 1965-6 the expenditure was $642,000 less the fee income. There was exemption from fees for such people as old age pensioners, invalid pensioners, civilian widows, Legacy mothers and Legatees.

For practical purposes evening college activities may be divided into the following categories:

(i) General education — includes classes in intermediate and leaving certificates for 1966 only, School Certificate and Higher School Certificate examinations, and Public Service grade and entrance examinations. From time to time as the occasion demands, a class for illiterates is organised.

(ii) Cultural and Self-Expressive — includes such courses as public speaking, drama, pottery, sculpture, art, choral work, music appreciation and foreign languages.

(iii) Homemaking Arts and Crafts — provide such courses as lampshade-making, soft furnishings, upholstery, cookery, cake decoration, woodwork, wood finishing, millinery and dressmaking.

(iv) Special Courses — provide lip-reading for the deaf, motoring, first aid, fencing, judo, angling, dancing, radio hobbies, electronics, yoga and reading therapy for the mentally ill.

In 1965 at 44 colleges, 1,444 teachers were employed to take 2,015 classes with a total enrolment of 44,879 students. Most classes have at least 37 meetings each year.

Experience has shown that once an Evening College is established interest in community affairs is quickened. It is not unusual to find Evening Colleges supporting local charities, e.g., endowment of a hospital bed or annual support for one or other approved charitable societies.

Since established policy requires that any equipment used in the day school should be placed at the disposal of Evening College students if appropriate to their needs, and vice versa, Evening Colleges have contributed in the vicinity of $80,000 worth of equipment to schools. It has been found also that where an Evening College exists public interest in the day school has been stimulated. Schools in use by night as well as by day have become functioning social organisms within the community they serve.

Parramatta Evening College achieved a first in Agriculture in the Leaving Certificate in 1962 and other colleges have achieved firsts in Italian and German. One girl from Cleveland Street went on to University and topped the year in Philosophy, while another from an Evening College got two credits and two distinctions in her first-year medical course. Evening College classes in the Arts have led to developments in the community such as the formation of orchestral clubs, choirs, art societies and little theatres. However there is at least a ten per cent drop-away in attendance at Leaving Certificate classes and the situation is much worse in classes preparing students for intermediate standard.

For 20 years Evening Colleges have developed successfully. Will they continue as an integral part of an education system in a democratic society? The fluidity of curricula and flexibility of administration and the fact that Evening Colleges are not bound to the inertia of tradition suggests that the movement will meet the challenge of diverse interests in a changing society.

Officer-in-Charge: Assistant Director of Education, Department of Education, Bridge Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Health Education activities of the Department are co-ordinated by a Health Education Advisory Council appointed by the Minister, and having on it representatives from the Universities, education, medical and health authorities.

The objectives of the Council are to stimulate and co-ordinate health education activities covering all stages of life, through statutory and voluntary organizations concerned with health promotion.

A Health Education Section has been set up within the Department and is headed by a medical officer with public health and health education training. The staff of the Section will include graduates in social science and education.

Twenty Divisions and Branches of the Department are concerned with health education in one way or another; for example, the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health accepts health education as one of its main activities and, in this regard, also works in very close association with the Department of Education. The State has been divided into Health Districts with a Medical Officer of Health in charge of each. This officer and his staff carry out many health education functions within their areas.

In-service training courses are provided for the staff of the Department, including residential courses in administration and professional subjects. Special courses are held from time to time for operators of fluoridation plants and swimming pool supervisors.

Officers of the Department are available to address various meetings on health subjects. Displays for exhibitions and other visual aid materials are available on request. A theatrette with projection facilities is provided within the Department as is also a film library service.

Medical Officers of the Department are seconded to Teachers Colleges and are responsible for the teaching of subjects concerning health and for the medical supervision of students. A handbook on school health matters including the control of infectious diseases in schools has been prepared by Departmental Officers for distribution by the Department of Education to School Principals.

Many officers of the Department hold part-time appointments at one or other of the Universities.

Publications: The Department has produced many hundreds of pamphlets, brochures and booklets, covering many aspects of health. These have a very wide distribution. In addition, it publishes a quarterly bulletin *Health in New South Wales,* which is distributed to over 16,000 doctors, dentists, chemists, local Councils, teachers, etc. A quarterly Newsletter for doctors is also produced and forwarded to every practising physician in New South Wales. A *Handbook for General Practitioners* is also forwarded to every doctor in the State, and this sets out the functions and activities of the Department and the services available to practising doctors.

Director: Mr. E. S. A. Meyers.

Address: Department of Public Health, Winchcombe House, 52 Bridge Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Department of Technical Education conducts a network of fifty-four technical colleges scattered throughout the State. Twelve of these colleges are located within the County of Cumberland and forty-two in major country districts. Associated with these colleges are 132 smaller teaching centres providing instruction in a limited number of courses. In addition, the Department operates four Mobile Instructional Units, in the form of specially equipped and converted railway carriages, for the teaching of automotive, electrical and mechanical engineering trades and farm mechanics in areas of the State where no permanent facilities exist for the teaching of these subjects. A fifth mobile unit, in the form of a road caravan is used for the teaching of shearing shed expertise.

Through the Department of Technical Education, students may undertake study, in nearly 450 different courses, in the fields of Applied Electricity, Art, Architecture, Automotive and Aircraft Engineering, Biological Sciences, Building, Chemistry and Metallurgy, Commerce, Electrical Engineering, Fashion, Food, Footwear, General Studies, Graphic Arts, Hairdressing, Home Science, Management, Marine Engineering, Mechanical and Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering Trades, Mining Engineering, Navigation, Plumbing and Sheetmetal, Rural Studies, Tailors' Cutting, Textiles and Vehicle Trades.

Diploma courses, which are the most advanced of the Department's courses, provide professional-level training in Architecture, Art, Electrical Engineering, Electronic Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Production Engineering, Management, Public Administration and Science. All courses, with the exception of the Art Diploma Course, are offered on a part-time basis, and students must meet the diploma entrance requirements of the Department.

The Diploma courses in Architecture, Science and the Engineering fields are offered through The New South Wales Institute of Technology, which was established in 1965 as a division of the Department of Technical Education. The Institute has been developed to provide tertiary vocational education for personnel engaged in professional-level technical, administrative, distributive, rural and other occupations.

A second group of courses, known as Certificate courses, has been developed primarily to train technicians for industry. Technician courses in engineering provide training in Electrical, Mechanical, Marine, Surveying, Structural, Mining, Production, Electronics and Instrument engineering. In the field of science, certificate courses are offered in Chemistry and Biology for technicians in hospitals and industrial laboratories, and in Health Inspection, Electroplating and Metallurgy. Certificate courses are not confined to technician training, however, but are also designed to train specialists in many other occupations including Accountancy, Advertising, Agriculture, Architectural Drafting, Building, Commercial Art, Hydrography, Hotel and Catering Management, Personnel Administration, Management, Plumbing, Stock Exchange and Securities, Transport Administration, Women's Handicrafts and Woolclassing. In 1964, there were more than 23,500 students enrolled in Certificate Courses in New South Wales.

Trade Courses are specially designed to meet the needs of apprentices in the skilled trades. In New South Wales, most Apprenticeship Awards require apprentices to attend a technical college regularly for supplementary trade training, and there are at present over 34,000 students enrolled in trade and post-trade courses throughout the State. Almost 80 trade courses are available, in the fields of Automotive and Aircraft Engineering, Applied Electricity, Building, Food, Footwear, Graphic Arts, Hairdressing, Mechanical Engineering, Plumbing and Sheetmetal, Textiles and Vehicle Trades. In 1963, apprenticeship in certain metal trades was extended to young people who would normally have been too old to enter training. Under the new scheme, young people up to the age of twenty years who have completed four or more years of secondary schooling, or who have appropriate trade experience may undertake full-time intensive training in certain trade courses, followed by part-time training during a shortened apprenticeship.

In addition to its diploma, certificate and trade courses, the Department of Technical Education provides a wide selection of special and independent courses, for the majority of which there are no specific educational or occupational entrance requirements. Most of these courses are provided on a part-time basis, and many are short courses of one year or less. The fields of study concerned include Art, Fashion, Food, Commerce, Management, Home Science, Textiles, Navigation, Rural Studies and General Education. In 1964, these courses had a student enrolment exceeding 61,000.

Courses offered by the Department of Technical Education cater primarily for part-time students, most of whom are employed in a field related to their course of study. Some full-time courses are provided, in Accountancy, Ceramics, Stenographic and Secretarial Work, Sheep and Wool, Tracing, Matriculation studies, Fashion and Biology, but these courses do not usually provide complete vocational training and further part-time study is either specifically required or at least advisable.

The Department's School of External Studies provides an extensive correspondence education service for those who are unable to attend classes at a technical college. Correspondence students follow the same courses and sit for the same examinations as students attending a college. There was a total of 16,400 students enrolled in these courses in 1964.

Publications: The Department of Technical Education's Information Section is responsible for the production of all publications relating to departmental colleges and courses. All such publications are available through the Department's Guidance Office, teaching schools and State technical colleges.

Director of Technical Education: Mr. R. E. Dunbar, Farrar Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINING MUSEUM

This Institute is an integral part of the Geological Survey Branch of the New South Wales Department of Mines. It is under the care of a Curator who is responsible to the Government Geologist.

The Museum has been practically co-existent with the Department of Mines from the date of its establishment and was first opened to the public in 1876 in premises in Young Street, Sydney. The collection was moved into the Garden Palace Exhibition Building in the Sydney Domain in 1881 but just before this was to be officially opened, it was destroyed by fire and most of the specimens, books and records were lost. A new collection was got together and opened to the public in a temporary building in 1886. After two moves into other quarters, the collections were moved to the present building in 1910.

To the late J. C. Carne, F.G.S., who was Curator up till 1892 and to the late W. G. Card, A.R.S.M. (London), who held the Curatorship from 1892 till 1927, must go most of the credit for assembling what is the largest collection of geological specimens available to the public in Australia.

The principal purpose intended to be served by the Museum was the illustration of the mineral deposits and geology of the State of New South Wales, and the collection of specimens of ores and minerals from the more famous deposits from overseas for comparison with them.

Collections of fossils and rocks to illustrate the stratigraphic sequences of rocks within New South Wales have also been acquired and displayed.

For many years past, the Museum has supplied specimens of minerals, rocks and fossils to schools for use as teaching aids and this has been an important function of the Museum. Latterly, with the inclusion of geology as a subject for study in all High Schools in the State of New South Wales, and the projected introduction of the subject into Primary Schools, the Museum has embarked on the supply of specimens to all schools and has become the largest supplier of specimens in Australia.

The Museum has mineralogical, petrological and palaeontological laboratories and besides carrying out specialised work for the Geological Survey in them, undertakes work from other Government Departments and instrumentalities, mining companies and the general public.

Information on a wide range of subjects related to geology and the Mineral Industry is supplied in person and by correspondence to a very large number of inquirers.

The Museum is open to the public from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday to Friday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturdays and Public Holidays and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Sundays.

Curator: Mr. H. F. Whitworth, M.Sc.
Address: 28 George Street North, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

MUSEUM OF APPLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES

The Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences was founded in 1880 and until 1945 was known as the Sydney Technological Museum. The Original collections were housed in the Garden Palace building in the Sydney Domain and were almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1882. The nucleus of another collection was immediately formed and was housed temporarily in a building behind the present site of the Sydney Hospital. It remained here until 1893 when it was transferred to a new building in Harris Street, Ultimo, where it has remained until the present day. In 1945, the name was changed to Museum of Technology and Applied Science and its administration placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees. In 1950 the name was again changed to Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences and confirmed by the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences Act, 1945-61. The Trustees also operate four Branch Museums at Broken Hill, Bathurst, Goulburn and Albury.

The functions of the Museum are threefold — exhibition, research and information. The exhibits include a Planetarium, Transparent Plastic Woman, Colour Television and a replica of the Strasburg Clock. Special facilities are available for organized school classes, including the provision of printed material. In general, the collections illustrate the industrial advance of civilization and the development of invention and method of manufacture, prominence being given to examples from Australian industry. In addition, the Museum endeavours to promote craftsmanship and artistic taste by illustrating the history and development of the applied arts of all people.

An information service which has been operating for some seventy years is available to industry, other scientific institutions and the general public. Advice is tendered on industrial, scientific and artistic problems.

The Museum's researches are concentrated on Australian plant products, particularly essential oils. For genetical, nutritional, and other studies of eucalypts and tea trees the Museum maintains an 18 acre experimental plantation at Castle Hill near Sydney.

Director: Mr. J. L. Willis.

Address: 659-695 Harris Street, Broadway, Sydney, N.S.W. 2007.

NATIONAL FITNESS COUNCIL OF N.S.W.

The National Fitness Council of N.S.W. works in close co-operation with the Physical Education Department of the N.S.W. Department of Education and is responsible to the State Minister for Education.

In addition to its function as an advisory body in the general field of recreation, the Council, on behalf of the Commonwealth Council for National Fitness, initiated during 1965 the Australian Recreation Training Course which was conducted at the Narrabeen National Fitness Centre. Course members attend the Narrabeen Centre for periods of one month's duration during which credits may be obtained towards a Diploma of Recreation.

Executive Member of Council: Mr. G. Young, M.L.C. Building, Miller Street, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060.

N.S.W. ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

An independent, voluntary body subsidised by the N.S.W. Government, this Association works in an educational capacity for the promotion of mental health in the community. Lectures, Seminars and Discussion Groups are held each year covering such areas as parent education, migrant assimilation, the needs of adolescents, the aged, relatives of the mentally ill and professional and industrial groups.

Membership is open to all interested persons and organisations — (Annual subscription: $4.00 individual, $7.00 organisations).

Publications: *Mental Health in Australia* — Journal of the N.S.W. Association for Mental Health. (Free to members; 50c to non-members), and various booklets and pamphlets.

Executive Secretary: Mrs. P. Watson, Room 110, 182 King Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000. (Tel. 28-4261).

NEW SOUTH WALES FILM COUNCIL

This Council, located at 55 Market Street, Sydney, began as a Documentary and Educational Film Committee in 1940, being constituted by the Minister for Education following a visit of John Grierson.

It was reconstituted in 1945 and again in 1949 when it became the N.S.W. Film Council operating under the Minister for Education to advise on documentary film production, and to acquire and lend documentary and educational films, and carry out other functions in this connection.

The Council has a library of 7,000 films and expends some $28,000 per annum on the acquisition of new films. In 1964-5 it received a government grant of $26,000 and fees from registered borrowing groups and other income totalled $9,808. Films loaned in 1964-5 totalled 37,175 (12,467 programmes) to 1,142 registered groups.

The Council publishes a consolidated catalogue and regular supplements.

Secretary: Mr. V. Scahill, 3rd Floor, 55 Market Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

N.S.W. GOVERNMENT CULTURAL GRANTS

In 1966 the N.S.W. Government announced the institution of an annual cultural grant of $200,000 to be devoted to the fostering of the arts within the state, particularly in country districts. Interested organisations were invited to apply for allocations. Allocations were made in 1966 and 1967, including $7,000 to the University of New England for the appointment of a tutor in drama, and $5,000 to the National Art Gallery of N.S.W. for travelling art exhibitions. The committee administering the grant is following a policy of encouraging organisations that have already demonstrated their viability.

NICHOLSON MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES

The Nicholson Museum, which was founded in 1860 and which celebrated its centenary six years ago, is the finest Museum of Antiquities in this country and one of the three best University Museums of Antiquities in the British Commonwealth.

The Nicholson Museum contains the following collections: Near Eastern, Egyptian, Cypriot, Greek, Roman, Etruscan and European.

In 1962 it was closed for extensive alterations and was recently formally reopened. It is open to the general public at no entrance fee from Mondays through Fridays 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The highlights of the Near Eastern collection are a very early Neolithic plastered skull from Jerico, some important ivory reliefs from Nimrud, jewellery from Tell el 'Ajjul and an excellent Assyrian Relief.

The Egyptian section includes some extremely interesting pottery and a few fine sculptural pieces, among which are a portrait of Horemheb (1339-1304 B.C.) and a portrait of Rameses II (1290-1223 B.C.).

The Cypriot section specialises mainly in pottery and is in fact the best Cypriot collection in the country.

The Greek, Roman and Etruscan sections include a very early Cycladic figurine in marble, exquisite Black-and-Red-figure Athenian pottery as well as some extremely fine sculptures. The Greek and Roman sections also include some very fine coins.

In the small European section there is a representative collection of Palaeolithic and Neolithic tools, bronze objects and a fine Irish gold torc (c.1150 B.C.).

Although the Nicholson Museum is mainly used as a teaching collection for students of Archaelogy, it is open to all members of the University of Sydney and the public in general. School and other groups are always welcome, by appointment.

Honorary Curator: Professor A. Cambitoglou.

Address: Nicholson Museum of Antiquities, Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney, Sydney, N.S.W. 2006.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF N.S.W., ADULT EDUCATION SECTION

This library provides books, gramophone recordings, prints and colour slides, primarily for groups and classes organised throughout New South Wales by the Department of Adult Education, The University of Sydney, the Department of University Extension, The University of New England, and the Workers' Educational Association. Requests for assistance made by recognised groups outside these organisations are also met where possible.

Staffing is provided by the Public Library but finance for books, materials and equipment is provided through the Advisory Board of Adult Education. The current grant from the Board is approximately $13,000 per year.

Officer-in-charge: Miss J. Dyce, 1st Floor, Griff House, 324 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND, DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

The Tutorial Classes Department, University of Sydney, first posted a tutor, Mr. A. Eberle, to the New England University College, Armidale, in 1948. Mr. Eberle, working under the direction of his Department's Sydney office and upon the advice of a local College Committee, followed the Sydney pattern in organising and conducting tutorial classes and discussion courses, but followed his own bent and local advice in organising rural science courses for graziers in many country centres. He also initiated an annual, five to ten day residential school for the man on the land and published the first volume of what was to be an annual publication called Rural Science Review. In 1954, the year of Mr. Eberle's untimely death, the College became a University and in August of that year, Mr. A. J. A. Nelson was appointed Senior Lecturer in charge of the new Department of Adult Education. In 1956, his designation was changed to Director with the status of Associate Professor and a few years later the status was raised to the equivalent of Professor. In 1963 the name of the Department was changed to University Extension.

Since the University, unlike other Australian Universities, is located in the country at a distance from large centres of population, it has had to develop a kind of organisation and provision suitable to meet the needs of a widely scattered population. This has led it to establish regional extension offices and to give special emphasis, in its extension programme, to residential adult education, to rural community development and to adult education as a field of study and research.

Regional programmes are administered from Armidale and from regional offices established at Tamworth in 1955 and at Lismore and Grafton in 1958. Each of these offices serves a large geographical area and a large number of rural centres. In order to overcome the handicap of distance, there has been some concentration on the development of regional schools, mostly of from two to three days' duration, sometimes linked together in a series and at others linked to continuing activities such as discussion groups. During 1966 the regional centres served approximately 8,000 persons. These included 2,100 at non-residential schools, 2,700 who attended weekly classes, 380 who were enrolled in discussion groups and 2,900 who attended extension lectures.

The University is residential and it aims, by making its accommodation available to external (undergraduate) and extension students during vacation, to ensure that the maximum use is made of its resources for educational purposes. The residential programme which, before 1958, was limited to an annual school for graziers with an enrolment of approximately 100, had, by 1966, developed to a point where it included 37 schools, seminars and conferences with an estimated total enrolment of approximately 2,500 persons and a considerable further expansion was contemplated in subsequent years.

Of the 37 residential courses included in the 1966 programme five were in the fine arts, 14 may be described as dealing with liberal studies or social issues, three dealt with the natural sciences, and 15 were oriented to professional or occupational interests.

The general trend since 1958 has been towards longer and more substantial courses. In 1966, the majority were approximately a week long, but five were of two weeks', two of three weeks' and one of a month's duration. Whilst the Department's shorter residential programmes tend to cater for regional needs, its larger and more advanced programmes attract students from both rural and metropolitan areas in all parts of Australia.

The following general principles are basic to the Department's work in the field of community development:

1. Self knowledge is essential to both community and individual development.
2. Participation in community development programmes should be an educative experience for the individual.
3. Programmes of adult education are a vital necessity in any programme of community development.
4. Programmes of community adult education should not be handed down from above, but developed on the basis of a community's knowledge of itself and be relevant to both individual and community development.
5. Programmes of community development should be concerned primarily to help people to develop the capacity to help themselves.

Most of the work done in this field has aimed to help men on the land to undertake the discussion and study of problems of regional development as a basis for subsequent action. The first project undertaken was concerned with the development of the Clarence Valley and more recent projects have been related to developmental problems on the New England Tablelands. Surveys on the impact of drought and the effectiveness of agricultural extension are being undertaken currently. Two study group reports "Soldier Settlers in New England" and "Dingoes in New England" have been published. Among the educational programmes based on the Department's activities in community development are a radio farm forum and numerous regional schools and seminars. With staff increases in 1966, substantially increased activity is planned. This includes the provision of courses of training for professional and voluntary workers, some research projects and some whole community projects.

The Department co-operates with the University's Department of Education in offering post graduate courses in Adult Education, leading to the Diploma in Education and subsequently to the degree of Bachelor of Education. As from the latter half of 1966 it will provide a course for undergraduates in the principles and practice of rural extension; and professional refresher courses for persons working in rural extension.

The governing body is the University Council which is advised by an Extension Committee which includes the Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, and the Deputy Vice Chancellor and is representative of the teaching body at the University and external organisations. All programmes are submitted to the Professorial Board through the Board's Extension Committee which includes a representative of the Board. a representative of each of the University's five faculties, and all members of the academic staff of the Department.

Salaried staff includes a Director and Assistant Director; 5 Senior Lecturers; 7 Lecturers; 2 Graduate Assistants; 1 Administrative Assistant; and clerical staff. Part time tutors are drawn from the staff of the University of New England, other universities, and appropriate business, professional and governmental organisations.

Income during 1965

During 1965 the principal sources of income were:

	$
University Budget	151,372
Grant from N.S.W. Advisory Board of Adult Education	12,760
Australian Wool Board Grant	2,000
Commonwealth Literary Fund Grant	640
Fee Income	31,634
Sales of Publications	1,148
	$199,554

1966 grants from other sources were:

Australian Wool Research Committee:	
Maintenance Grant	$2,000 per annum
Research Fellowship	$6,000 per annum
Reserve Bank: Rural Credits Fund	$6,000 per annum

Plans for future development include not only the expansion in residential activities already mentioned but also an increased emphasis on research, the professional education of extension workers, and the education of community leaders, which are likely to contribute to the development of adult education as a whole. In addition, a much increased use of radio and television is planned.

Publications: The Department publishes the proceedings of its principal conferences and seminars. A total of 44 publications has been issued to date. During 1966, Messrs. F. W. Cheshire Ltd. published *Literary Australia*, a book based on a Seminar on Australian Literature held by the Department in January, 1966, and two further books are to be published commercially as a result of other seminars held in 1966.

Director: Mr. A. J. A. Nelson, Department of University Extension, University of New England, Armidale, N.S.W. 2351. (Tel. 2911).

REGIONAL OFFICERS:

Tamworth: Mr. A. C. M. Howard, Assistant Director, Department of University Extension, P.O. Box 266, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340.

Grafton: Mr. D. P. Armstrong, Lecturer, Department of University Extension, P.O. Box 246, Grafton, N.S.W. 2460.

Lismore: Mr. F. V. Bitmead, Lecturer, Department of University Extension, P.O. Box 201, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, DIVISION OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

The University Council in accordance with its policy of expanding in the extra-mural area, created the position of Co-ordinator of Postgraduate and Extension Studies in September, 1960. One of the responsibilities of this officer was to develop the Division of Postgraduate and Extension Studies including the University Radio Station. Radio University commenced broadcasting courses in May, 1961, following a successful application for a radio licence; a point-to-point TV licence was granted in November, 1962. The first university television transmission was arranged in March, 1963, this being demonstrations of surgical operations in colour. The Division moved to specially-designed premises in March, 1963, which include seminar room, studios, workshops and office space.

The Council of the University controls all financial matters through the Vice-Chancellor, while academic activities are under the jurisdiction of the Professorial Board.

The salaried staff, all located at the University, Kensington, New South Wales, are: Co-ordinator; one senior Producer; one Producer; one secretary to Co-ordinator; four Office Assistants; one Station Manager; one Radio Technician-in-charge; two Radio Technicians; one TV Technician-in-charge. Transmitters are operating at Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong.

Activities cover postgraduate and professional refresher courses, extension courses and school-university bridging courses. Fee-paying enrolments for 1964 were: Postgraduate 1,456; Extension 251; Bridging 3,824; making a total of 6,020.

Tape correspondence courses are provided for groups of people who are beyond range of the radio station. Public lectures are offered both over the radio and at the University.

	$
University grant for plant and materials	38,886
Income from fees	17,418
Grant from N.S.W. Advisory Board of Adult Education	4,000
	$60,304

The Division is represented through its head on the New South Wales Advisory Board of Adult Education.

Since the formation of the Division by the University at the beginning of 1961, the main emphasis has been education by means of the techniques of modern mass communication media. This is not to say that the activities are to be directed towards mass audiences only; on the contrary, the use of radio and landline has been found to be economical for quite small specialised audiences and it is anticipated that television, at least in the u.h.f. band, will have a similar application.

Education broadcasting by its nature and application falls between the correspondence course and the typical university lecture course to a large class; it has been found over the past four years that for teaching certain subject matter it is superior to both.

Apart from the courses having the character of *entertainment plus* where there may or may not be notes supplied, the radio courses require carefully-prepared notes to provide the visual communication channel. In general these notes consist of diagrams, equations and references (the material that is normally shown on the blackboard except that labelling needs to be thorough), and the student makes his own personal notes as the radio lecture progresses. A student may also contact his lecturer during the course by telephone or at one of the seminars held during the course to discuss difficulties he may have with the material. It is clear that courses involving laboratory work or which hinge on a number of practical demonstrations of apparatus cannot be treated in this way. However, it is estimated that over half of normal extension courses are suitable, or can be adapted, for radio transmission.

Lectures are recorded on tape if they are to be delivered more than once or at inconvenient times, e.g., visiting overseas authorities have been persuaded to prepare a set of notes and a tape-recording to be played at times convenient for the timetable. Each TV and Radio course has one or more seminars held at the University.

Head of Division: Associate Professor D. Broadbent, Division of Post-Graduate and Extension Courses, University of New South Wales, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033.

Senior Producer: Mr. J. H. Shaw.

Producer: Mr. R. J. McKenzie.

Station Manager: Mr. H. G. Morgan.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

The Department of Adult Education in the University of Sydney was established in 1964 by the amalgamation of the then existing departments of the University concerned with adult education, the Department of Tutorial Classes (established in 1914) and the Extension Board (established in 1892).

The two boards exercising supervision of the two sides of the Department's work continue in existence. Both are appointed by the University Senate. The Joint Committee for Tutorial Classes consists of five ex officio members (the Chancellor, the Deputy Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, the Deputy Vice Chancellor and the Director), one Fellow of the Senate, two members nominated by the Professorial Board, three members of the academic staff of the Department, four members nominated by the W.E.A. of N.S.W., one member of the Extension Board, and one member nominated unanimously by the above members. The Extension Board consists of the same five ex officio members, four Fellows of the Senate, four members of the University teaching staff nominated by the Professorial Board, three members of the academic staff of the Department, one member of the Joint Committee, and not more than eight other members at least two of whom may not be either Fellows of the Senate or members of the University teaching staff. The Director of the Department is ex officio secretary to both boards. In addition there is a Consultative Committee on Adult Education consisting of the Director as Chairman, the Chairmen of the Joint Committee and the Extension Board, two members of the Joint Committee and two members of the Extension Board.

Salaried staff consists of the director, assistant director, eight senior staff tutors, nine staff tutors, nineteen administrative and clerical officers. One senior staff tutor, four staff tutors and two clerical officers are located at Newcastle; one staff tutor in each of the following centres: Orange, Wollongong and Wagga; while the rest live and work in Sydney. Headquarters is in the Mackie Building, close to the University of Sydney campus.

Revenue, 1965	$
University Grant	115,356
Government Grants Advisory Board of Adult Education	74,225
For C.A.B. (Federal)	9,500
Student Fees	43,917
Income from Publications	68,363
Expenditure	311,361

The Tutorial Classes Programme was established under an amendment to the University and University Colleges Act in 1912 which allowed the University to provide tutorial classes which were to be financed by a special grant. A Director of Tutorial classes was appointed by the Senate of the University in late 1913, and in early 1914 a Joint Committee for Tutorial Classes was appointed by the Senate, as an ancillary body to the Extension Board. In 1918 the Joint Committee became independent of the Extension Board, reporting direct to the Senate. Classes and study groups began in early 1914. The work developed rapidly during the war years and in the early 1920's, but expansion in the 1920's and 1930's was restricted by the fixed grant and the University's inability to contribute additional funds. An assistant Director was appointed in 1918 and in the early 1920's staff tutors were appointed at Broken Hill and Newcastle. Further appointments of staff tutors were made in 1946 and subsequent years. From 1920 to 1937 the number of classes provided each year averaged between 51 and 57 with a student enrolment varying between 1600 and 2000 each year. In 1938 the Discussion Group scheme was initiated, in 1946 the Kits scheme, both enabling country work to be expanded. In January, 1952, the Department took over from the Commonwealth Office of Education the printing and distribution of the Current Affairs Bulletin, which has been edited in the Department since its inception in 1942 as an important part of the Army Education Service. New developments in 1961 were: Day Release courses for industry in liberal studies; the Doorway to Knowledge series of TV Educational courses (in conjunction with Channel 9 and the Workers' Educational Association); and the Commonwealth Literary Fund lectures in Australian Literature. In 1961-62 some experimental work in Aboriginal Adult Education was sufficiently encouraging to warrant the secondment from the Department of Education of an officer with special qualifications in this field. In 1966 this position was made part of the permanent establishment of the Department. In 1966 a number of Three-Year Intensive Courses were established, in which the students were required to accept an obligation to do systematic reading and written work over the three-year period.

There are 120-130 part-time tutors usually employed for ten or more class sessions, or in discussion and kit courses. Most classes are in liberal studies, but there are a few in fine arts and physical sciences. Below is the picture for 1966:

Sessions	*Classes*	*Enrolments*
25-30	14	377
18-24	70	2,053
10-15	99	2,722
Intensive Courses 25	14	331
	197	5,483

One hundred and seventy-three were first-year classes, nine second-year five third-year and three fourth-year.

Discussion and Kit courses provide a wide range of subjects in liberal studies and the arts. In 1966 there were 233 discussion groups taking 405 courses with 4,047 enrolled, and 106 kit groups taking 106 courses with 1,285 enrolled. Twenty-two week-end and summer schools had an enrolment of 725, while there were 5 non-residential schools and gatherings with 229 enrolled.

The Department's television programme is now solely arranged by the Department and produced on Channel 7. It is now named *Television Tutorial* and appears for two hours on Sunday mornings throughout the year, each programme being divided into six segments which continue for a term of thirteen sessions. Some series have been re-transmitted by stations in other States.

The Department provides a Tutors' Reference Library of some 7,000 books and a wide range of periodicals. The books supplied to classes and groups conducted by the Department and the W.E.A. are provided by the Adult Education Section of the Public Library.

In its Tutorial Classes programme, the Department works in close conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales, the Department providing the tutors for classes which are organised by the W.E.A. In residential schools the two bodies also work closely together on these lines. The Department provides and organises Discussion and Kit courses and publications independently; while the W.E.A. itself provides a large class programme preliminary or supplementary to tutorial classes.

The Department is represented on the Advisory Board of Adult Education from which its major external grant income is derived. In 1943-5 an Advisory Adult Education Committee set up by the Minister for Education under the Chairmanship of the Director-General of Education, secured increased State grants for the expansion of Adult Education, thus enabling the Department to appoint additional full-time staff, and provide more classes by part-time tutors. In 1945 this Committee became the Advisory Board of Adult Education, and continued to make yearly grants to sustain the expansion begun in 1944. Rising costs in the subsequent years have barely been matched by increases in grants. As a result the rate of expansion after 1950 slowed down.

The Department works closely with the Adult Education Section of the Public Library, also a member of the Advisory Board of Adult Education. It also co-operates with a number of other voluntary bodies, such as the C.W.A., in providing discussion and kit courses, and occasional schools and conferences. It provides a number of courses for industrial and commercial firms, through its discussion and kit courses, Day Release courses and liberal studies courses for management.

The general aims of the Department are to provide opportunities for continuous and intensive study by the tutorial class method; to experiment with teaching methods and materials; to reach (by means of discussion and kit schemes) small rural groups too isolated to be provided with tutorial classes; and by the use of schools, conferences and publications, to provide opportunities for further intensive study. In its teaching the Department has concentrated in the broad field of liberal studies—the humanities and the arts, the social and physical sciences. These methods have had some success. A high proportion of tutorial class students continue in classes for at least three years; more than a third of all discussion groups continue into a fourth year; the kits scheme, designed to provide bridge courses for the less experienced, leading them into wider fields of study, has met with increasing success; finally 50 per cent of the total number of classes and groups and 40 per cent of total enrolments come from outside the Sydney metropolitan area.

The Day Release courses for young workers in industry, liberal studies courses for management and professional groups, and the TV sessions, have pointed the way to new methods of reaching individuals who for various reasons have not usually enrolled in tutorial classes.

Though the Department has always been interested in developing educational activities among trade unionists, until recently its efforts met with only sporadic success. In 1966 and 1967, however, courses were successfully arranged in Newcastle on a part day-release basis, as the result of co-operation among the Department, unions, employers and the Commonwealth Bank (which in some cases reimbursed students for loss of wages). These courses appeared to be establishing a new pattern that could have some enduring success.

Extension lectures were begun in the University about 78 years ago. Just over 70 years ago the University set up the Extension Board to organise extension activities.

A number of tutors who are mainly members of the University staff are employed for single lectures and short courses of lectures, the main activities being:

The delivery of single lectures and short courses in a wide range of subjects.

Arrangement of courses in real estate management and business management.

Arrangement of professional research courses in co-operation with departments of the University.

Arrangement of public lectures given by distinguished visitors to the University.

Arrangement of a number of endowed lectures within the University. Some of these lectures are published in accordance with the terms of the endowment.

With the re-organization of the Department, it is intended to initiate a considerable expansion of the Extension programme in the field of refresher and other specially designed courses for particular groups in the community. It was not found possible until late in 1966 to make an appointment of a member of staff to have responsibility for the Extension programme and its fuller development will begin in 1967.

Publications: The *Current Affairs Bulletin* is published at fortnightly intervals; a 16-page publication, dealing with a single subject in each issue on national or international topics. Average circulation per issue (1967) was 52,000 and it circulates in all Australian States, New Zealand, and some 40 other countries. Other publications include: *Australia's Resources and Their Utilization; Platypus Pamphlets; Aspects of Australian Government; Some Papers in Adult Education.*

Director: Dr. D. W. Crowley, Department of Adult Education, University of Sydney, 2006.

Regional Officers:

Newcastle: Mr. J. W. Turner, 79 Gibson Street, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300.
Wagga Wagga: P.O. Box 315, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650.
Orange: Mr. A. King, P.O. Box 583, Orange, N.S.W. 2800.
Wollongong: Mr. T. Bentley, 79 Corrimal Street, Wollongong, N.S.W.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Workers' Educational Association of N.S.W. was established in 1913, after a visit to Australia by Albert Mansbridge, who had founded the Association in the U.K. in 1903. He actively assisted Mr. David Stewart and a committee of the N.S.W. Labor Council in drafting a constitution which followed very closely that of its English counterpart. Mr. David Stewart became Secretary and remained in that position until his death in 1954.

From the beginning the Association sought the co-operation and support of the University and of the State Government. The University established a Department of Tutorial Classes in 1914 which works with the Workers' Educational Association by means of a joint committee appointed by the University Senate, on which both bodies are represented.

From the very early years the State Government supported the Association's work and in 1943 the provision of an increased measure of financial support both to the Association and to the University's Department of Tutorial Classes made possible a considerable expansion in the scale of activities which has continued ever since. As far as the W.E.A. is concerned growth has been most pronounced since 1955. Its student body has more than doubled in this period. In 1966 the total student body was 10,276 and individual membership had grown to 4,846.

The main governing bodies are the State Annual Conference and State Executive. The function of the latter, which is made up of representatives of regional bodies, is to co-ordinate the work of Regional Councils, to allocate Government and other grants, to participate in the appointment of executive officers and to deal with any matters affecting the movement as a whole. Three Regional Councils administer the activities and business of the Association in their respective areas.

Salaried staff consists of general secretary, metropolitan regional secretary, Illawarra regional secretary, Hunter regional secretary, assistant metropolitan secretary, librarian, assistant librarian, accountant, housekeeper, caretaker and nine clerical officers. Head Office is situated in Sydney, where the Association owns a city property which serves also as a centre for classes and houses its central lending library of approximately 16,000 volumes.

In addition to the 199 classes organised for the Department of Adult Education of the University of Sydney in 1966, the Association itself arranged 107 classes, ranging in length from 10 weeks to 30 weeks. Enrolments in the classes arranged in association with the University was 5,916 and in the independent W.E.A. classes 4,360.

In addition to classes the association also arranged numerous public lectures, residential and non-residential schools and educational conferences.

The Association maintains its own residential school facilities at Newport, north of Sydney. This school was established in 1925 and plans for its replacement by a more modern residential centre are currently being examined.

The Association maintains its own residential school facilities the field of educational television and was associated with the programme *Doorway to Knowledge* on TCN Channel 9 in Sydney for approximately three years and for a shorter period with a similar programme with NBN Channel 3 in Newcastle. These programmes have now been terminated.

Income and Expenditure for 1966

Expenditure	$
Salaries	42,500
Administrative Expenses	16,200
Direct Educational Expenses	29,000
Premises	20,000
Publications	600
Other	5,700
	$114,000

Income:

	$
Government Grants	54,760
Fees	46,600
Summer School	11,440
Rents	2,250
Other	13,250
	$128,300

For the relationship with the Department of Adult Education of the University of Sydney, see entry for that body on page 53. The Association is represented on the Advisory Board of Adult Education through which its annual grant is received. Ninety trade unions and other bodies are affiliated to the Association.

The continuing aims and methods of the Association may be summarised as follows: (a) independence from attachment to or control by political parties or other organizations; (b) the encouragement of voluntary, democratic participation of students and members in all aspects of its work; (c) the fostering of free discussion of public issues, however controversial; (d) the widest provision of opportunities for serious and sustained study by adults in all fields of inquiry, with special emphasis on history and the social sciences. These objectives have been pursued with equal vigour if not equal success. The Association has preserved its independence, sometimes in the face of severe attack; it continues to run on democratic lines; it has organised many discussions of public issues, often on topics which other organizations were reluctant to deal with; it has increased the number of courses and secured more students, without a noticeable lowering of standards.

The Association has been conscious in recent years of the increasing level of formal education possessed by its student body as the level of formal education in the community has risen. Recently it formulated a scheme to provide opportunities for students to study in longer and more intensive classes over a period of three years and this scheme came into operation in 1966.

Permanent regional centres are maintained at Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong. Enquiries about activities in areas outside the three regions should be directed to the General Secretary.

Publications: The Association publishes a periodical, *The Australian Highway,* on a quarterly basis, and from time to time pamphlets and books (e.g., it recently published an interpretation of *Julius Caesar,* by W. H. C. Eddy, M.A., Dip.Ed., and has arranged for the publication by F. W. Cheshire Pty. Ltd. of a book, *Studies in Democracy,* to mark the jubilee of the organization in Australia).

A book-shop (The Temple Bookshop) is operated by the Hunter Regional Council in Newcastle.

General Secretary: Mr. C. F. Bentley, 52 Margaret Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000. (Tel. 29-8005.)

Metropolitan Regional Secretary: Mr. P. J. Tyler, 52 Margaret Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000. (Tel. 29-2222.)

Hunter Regional Secretary: Mr. R. G. Smith, Box 170, P.O., Newcastle West, N.S.W. 2302. (Tel. 2-1666.)

Illawarra Regional Secretary: Mrs. H. R. Young, 79 Corrimal Street, Wollongong, N.S.W. 2500. (Tel. 2-2678.)

QUEENSLAND

THE ARTS COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA — QUEENSLAND DIVISION

A voluntary organization receiving an annual grant of $10,000 from the Queensland Government to present artistic activities throughout the State.

From Brisbane, major tours of professional drama, ballet, opera and marionettes are organized and toured through country areas. Art exhibitions, solo artists and lectures are also organized for country tours. An Annual Vacation School of Creative Arts is held in August of each year at the University of Queensland with courses in drama, painting, sculpture, design, creative writing and modern dance.

Free lunch-time lectures and film screenings are held in the Brisbane metropolitan area. Branch Committees exist in over 25 country towns, and as well as making local arrangements for professional companies, sponsor amateur performances and arrange programmes of play reading, recording music, films and little theatre.

President: Dr. Gertrude Langer, Ph.D.
State Secretary: Mr. Paul Neville.
Registered Office: 262 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld. 4000.

BOARD OF ADULT EDUCATION

This Board, appointed by the Governor-in-Council in September, 1944, was the first of its kind in Australia. It is empowered "to manage and control the expenditure of all moneys allocated to it for Adult Education purposes and, subject to the Minister, to organise, supervise and generally direct such activities for Adult Education as may be approved." It consists of 13 members representing the Education Department, the University, unions of employees and associations of employers. The chairman is the Director-General of Education.

The Board has defined its goal as the "provision of facilities throughout Queensland by which adults may be encouraged to take part in the cultural public life of the community," without duplication of courses already available through the University, Technical Colleges or High Schools. It does not conduct examinations, although it could do so under the terms of the Act.

The salaried staff consists of a supervisor, six district organisers, five assistant district organisers, senior clerk, librarians and clerk-typists. They are public servants. Headquarters are at George Street, Brisbane, and district centres are at Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Maryborough and Toowoomba. The district organising staff visit surrounding towns, being provided with cars. They do some lecturing, but most of the teaching is done by people employed on a part-time basis. Some form of Adult Education was provided in over 309 places in Queensland in 1964. It was free of charge to the student, the full cost being borne by the Board from its Parliamentary appropriation.

There were, in 1964, over 7000 lectures and class-meetings, including several courses in reading for greater comprehension and speed, English literature and drama, French, German, current affairs and scientific subjects, and 2000 educational films were screened, many in remote places. Attendance at all activities numbered about 250,000. It is difficult to say exactly how many people were reached, since enrolment is not made unless a regular weekly series is to be undertaken. Public lectures are open to all-comers. In Brisbane over 5000 persons enrolled in classes. Courses last in general for three terms of 12 weeks each, but some are of one term's duration only, while a few have a second year available at a higher level. The Board also co-operates with the University of Queensland and with the Commonwealth Literary Fund in arranging many single public lectures in large and small towns throughout the State. The Supervisor is a member of the University's public lecture committee and the district organisers make the necessary local arrangements for the lectures given by University staff-members. Usually about 90 lectures are given throughout the State in a year. About 25 public lectures on Australian Literature were given by two people who are themselves writers of Australian standing. The cost was borne by the Commonwealth Literary Fund.

Residential Schools are not held, but from time to time non-residential weekend courses in drama, art, and other subjects are held in country towns. Usually 30-40 people take part in an intensive two-day course.

The number of amateur dramatic societies in Queensland has at least been doubled owing to the efforts of the Board's staff, many of whom are enthusiastic in this field. What often happens, is that talks on drama and dramatic art arranged by the Board lead to inquiries from people interested in forming a dramatic society. Sometimes a district organiser undertakes the preliminary organisation and instruction; sometimes a well-known producer is engaged. But the newly-formed society is an autonomous body, for the Board's policy is to assist, not to direct. The formation of and assistance to such societies is the most practical way of fostering an understanding of drama in a State of this size, where, because of distance, touring companies have rarely had financial success. Other societies have also been formed with the Board's help; field naturalists', historical, philatelic and writers' group.

Radio stations, particularly in country towns, are most co-operative, and many educational broadcasts have been made. These take the form of panel discussions, talks and reports of lectures. A number of newspapers have also assisted greatly by featuring regularly a report of local Adult Education activities.

Good co-operation exists between the Board and other bodies engaged in community activities. There is no other organisation having quite the same aims, the Workers' Educational Association having wound up in 1950. Excellent links exist with the British Information Office, the various consulates, the Country Women's Association, debating societies and similar bodies. The Board is greatly helped by local advisory committees in a number of country towns.

The amount spent on Adult Education in the year 1964-65 was $152,392, of which over half comprised staff salaries. The bulk of the remainder comprised fees to part-time lecturers, travelling expenses, hall-hire and advertising. There was no income, all courses being free.

The Board has now been in existence 21 years, and the steady expansion of its work gives yearly proof that it is providing facilities which the public, particularly those who live in isolated places, greatly appreciate. At first there was a discernible reluctance on the part of many "to go back to school," but by providing courses in subjects which people were known to want as distinct from those which they "ought to want," a climate of popular approval has been fostered without any abandonment of standards. Within the limits imposed on it in Queensland by the prior existence of the other providing bodies, it is flourishing and providing new interests for a significant part of the adult population.

Publications: The Board publishes an annual report, the contents of certain lecture series, and programmes of courses. District centres produce monthly newsletters of some affiliated clubs.

Maryborough has the Moonaboola Quill, the magazine of the local Writers' Group.

Supervisor: Mr. L. B. Carter, Adult Education Centre, C/o Parliament House P.O., George Street, Brisbane, Qld. 4000.

District Organisers:

Moreton: Mr. B. T. Bonfield, Adult Education Centre, C/o Parliament House P.O., George Street, Brisbane, Qld. 4000.
Toowoomba: Mr. J. W. D. Richardson, Adult Education Centre, P.O. Box 118, Town Hall, Toowoomba, Qld. 4350.
Maryborough: Mr. N. A. Collins, Adult Education Centre, P.O. Box 65, Maryborough, Qld. 4650.
Rockhampton: Mr. R. E. Jensen, Adult Education Centre, P.O. Box 241, Rockhampton, Qld. 4700.
Mackay: Mr. N. G. Crocombe, Adult Education Centre, Macalister Street, Mackay, Qld. 4740.
Townsville: Mr. E. J. Pearse, Adult Education Centre, P.O. Box 370, Townsville, Qld. 4810.
Cairns: Mr. R. H. Stocker, Adult Education Centre, P.O. Box 643, Cairns, Qld. 4870.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Technical and Commercial Colleges:

Although the chief work of these colleges lies in the instruction of apprentices and of young people training for business careers, they offer in addition many opportunities for adults to continue their education. The technical colleges provide art instruction, some have cookery, dressmaking and other home crafts, and the commercial colleges accept evening students who wish to undertake accountancy and similar courses.

In addition there are available to adults, through the technical, commercial, secondary and primary correspondence schools, a great variety of courses at all levels of attainment.

Migrant Education:

The Migrant Education Section of the Department of Education provides tuition in English for non-English-speaking migrants over compulsory school age. The teaching programme and methods are specially designed to give quickly to students a practical knowledge of English useful in their daily routine. All tuition and lesson material is supplied free. Lessons are available per medium of: (a) English Classes: classes of two hours' duration are conducted on two evenings per week at centres widely dispersed throughout the State. A class will be formed wherever sufficient migrants seek instruction. Prospective students are welcome to attend any one of these classes. Formal approval for attendance is not required. Attendance at class provides the best opportunities for learning the language. (b) Correspondence Lessons: these lessons are available to students unable to attend a class. The course consists of 30 graded lessons. Each lesson is in the form of a booklet containing a teaching section and an exercise section. Special preliminary lessons are available for Italian and Greek students. (c) Radio Lessons: radio lessons to supplement class and correspondence tuition are broadcast each Saturday morning by the A.B.C. A monthly radio booklet is available on application to the Migrant Education Section.

DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

The services of the Queensland Department of Primary Industries in the education of adults are offered to those engaged in all the agricultural and pastoral industries except sugar cane. The Department's aim is to improve and expand the primary producing industries, and protect consumers of the products of those industries.

It achieves these objectives by means of research and extension. In its extension services it employs technically and scientifically trained advisory officers who work directly with individual producers and district committees.

This teaching relies frequently for its results upon two-way transmission. The producer asks the questions and the Department, where it can, answers them. Or the Department sees faults in a producer's methods and instructs him in the right ones.

Publications: Handbooks, advisory leaflets, newspaper articles, and a monthly journal; films; television package programmes and radio talks; farmers' and graziers' schools.

Acting Director-General: Dr. J. M. Harvey, Department of Primary Industries, William Street, Brisbane, Qld. 4000.

HEALTH EDUCATION COUNCIL

The Queensland Health Education Council was constituted in 1945 under the State Health Acts. Membership of the Council comprises eighteen Government-appointed members, representative of medical, dental, public health and teaching professions; mass communications; women's organisations; and public bodies working in the field of health.

The work of the Council is financed out of Government funds. The Council is a semi-Government body devoted to the education of the public on matters concerning health generally and provides, through literature, films, radio, television, press and displays, information concerning health and safety.

Through the Council's efforts, health education is provided in the syllabi of both primary and secondary schools. To assist in this programme, the Council has provided Manuals for the use of teachers, as well as teaching aids including films.

Some of the programmes now being undertaken include the relationship between smoking and lung cancer, prevention of home accidents, fluoridation, and smallpox vaccination. In addition, lectures on the subject of breast cancer are conducted in collaboration with the Queensland Radium Institute to audiences of women's organisations.

It is also a function of the Council to assist, either actively or in an advisory capacity, institutions, departments, local authorities and public organisations in the promulgating of health education programmes.

A further function is the education of ancillary health personnel in health education principles and methods.

The Council's activities are primarily reserved to the State of Queensland and liaison has been established with health education bodies throughout the Commonwealth and overseas.

Chairman: Mr. G. Healy.
Secretary: Mr. D. J. Adam.
Chief Officer: Mr. J. E. Holliday.
Address: Exhibition Grounds, Gregory Terrace, Brisbane, Qld. 4000.

NATIONAL FITNESS COUNCIL OF QUEENSLAND

The National Fitness Council of Queensland is a semi-governmental agency coming under the auspicies of the Department of Education.

In addition to the staff of the Council located in Brisbane, Regional Officers are located in Toowoomba, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Townsville and Cairns and are responsible for promoting national fitness activities in these centres and surrounding districts.

All enquiries should be directed to the State Secretary.

State Organizer and Secretary: Mr. E. V. Harris, Melbourne Street, South Brisbane, Q'ld. 4101.

THE QUEENSLAND ART GALLERY

The Queensland Art Gallery was formed in 1895 and the collection was housed in the Old Town Hall and Executive Building until 1931 when it was moved to its present site in the Museum and Art Gallery building. Formerly a Concert Hall, the interior of the building was intensively remodelled and lit to provide an attractive housing for the collection. The collection itself, consisting mainly of paintings and sculpture, has grown steadily since 1895 and over recent years has increased in stature and significance by purchases and patronage. A group of seven French Impressionist paintings was a gift of the late Major Harold de Vahl Rubin and a more recent gift was an important Lambert by Mr. H. S. Ervine of Sydney. Bequests from E. M. C. Neilsen, A. C. Wilson, B. E. Mallalieu, M. T. Treweeke, John Darnell and Godfrey Rivers among others have done much to contribute to the development of the collection. From 1947 the Government has increased its grant to subsidise works of art quite significantly, and in 1949 the first full-time Director was appointed. The Gallery is administered under a Board of thirteen Trustees appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

The intention of the Gallery is to promote an interest in art in Queensland. Exhibitions have toured country areas and at present a regional centre is being established at Rockhampton. Working in conjunction with other State Galleries in Australia, overseas exhibitions can be shown and exhibitions which have been compiled in Brisbane or other States are frequently interchanged. Lectures are given from time to time and each Saturday Children's Creative Art classes are conducted at the Gallery. The Gallery Society arranged an interesting and varied programme throughout the year, and has made noteworthy gifts of paintings and sculpture to the collection.

Director: Mr. L. N. B. Thomas.
Address: Gregory Terrace, Brisbane, Q'ld. 4000.

THE QUEENSLAND COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The objects of the Queensland C.W.A. are: To improve conditions for women and girls in the country, and to draw them together.

To improve educational facilities in the country—Students' Hostels are conducted in 17 centres in Queensland. Bursaries have been established and also 44 libraries. 53 Teacher Trainees are accommodated in Brisbane as well as a Hostel for 15 Music students.

To provide better facilities for safeguarding health — Mothers' Hostels are conducted in 40 towns. One Hospital is owned and administered at Oakey. The C.W.A. also have two aged ladies homes, and seaside homes and cottages and mountain cottages are established in 40 centres. The C.W.A. State Headquarters in Brisbane contain accommodation for 43 women, many of whom come to Brisbane for medical attention and holidays.

To provide recreation and enjoyment — Handicrafts are taught throughout the State and Music and Drama Festivals are held.

To promote International understanding — C.W.A. members study a different country each year.

To draw together all women — This is done by monthly meetings and social gatherings.

The Queensland C.W.A. operates an Emergency Housekeeping Scheme throughout the State.

Altogether the Queensland Country Women's Association has 550 Branches and 70 Younger Sets. Total membership is now 19,500.

State Secretary: Mrs. F. A. Johnson, 89-95 Gregory Terrace, Brisbane, Q'ld. 4000.

THE QUEENSLAND MUSEUM

The Queensland Museum was founded in 1871 and moved to its present building in 1900. It is the State Museum and is administered as a sub-department of the Department of Education. Its fields of interest are Geology, Zoology, Anthropology, History and Technology, with special reference to Queensland. The staff is 34 in number.

The museum maintains a vigorous collection policy and carries out fieldwork in many parts of the State. In recent years it has stepped up its programme of reorganization of its collections and modernization of its displays. Its specialist scientific library contains approximately 50,000 volumes and maintains about 500 exchanges for its journal, *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum.*

In a growing educational programme, the Museum provides talks and film showings for primary and secondary school groups, and contributes to teacher training, tertiary education, and adult education. It also furnishes loan specimens to schools.

Publications: *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum,* which presents research papers of its scientific staff.
Director: Mr. J. T. Woods, M.Sc.
Address: Gregory Terrace, Brisbane, Q'ld. 4000.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND, INSTITUTE OF MODERN LANGUAGES

The University of Queensland Institute of Modern Languages was set up by the University in 1934 to organise courses of instruction in modern foreign languages for students whose needs are not served by secondary schools or by University courses. The Institute operates under the control of a Board appointed by the University Senate. Members include the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, the Dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Economics, and approximately twenty-five other members of the University teaching staff.

Until 1965, the internal administration of the Institute was carried out by an Academic Secretary (usually a member of the Board) and a senior member of the University Administration. In 1965, a full time Director was appointed for the first time and he now has an Assistant and a full time Secretary.

The University provides an annual grant to the Institute and pays the Salaries of the Director and his Assistant. A further grant for the purchase of books comes from the University Library. Otherwise the Institute depends on student fees to meet much of the cost of tutors' fees, equipment and similar items. The fee for a full year's course is at present eighteen dollars.

In arranging courses, the Institute encourages students to remain for the full length of a course (three or four years), and also encourages the study of Asian languages which are not normally available at the University or in schools. Courses are available to all members of the public who are interested in studying a modern foreign language. It is usually found that two-thirds of the students have had some previous formal study of a language at school.

In 1966, the following seventeen languages were offered — Arabic, Mandarin Chinese, Dutch, English as a Foreign Language, French, German, Modern Greek, Modern Hebrew, Hindi, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Malay, Pidgin, Polish, Russian and Spanish. There were just over one thousand students enrolled for these languages, most of which were available at four levels. Forty-seven different classes were held and they were taught by a tutorial staff numbering thirty-two. The tutors are employed on a part-time basis, though many are members of the University language departments. In 1966, the languages with the heaviest enrolments were, in order, German (227), Italian (175), Japanese (150), and French (143). 742 students took European languages and 264 took Asian languages.

Classes are held entirely in Brisbane and are spread over two campuses. Most classes are held at the old University Building in the city, and in 1966, some classes were held for the first time at St. Lucia. Courses run from March to October and each consists of thirty lectures of ninety minutes. Examinations are held at all levels (except elementary) and certificates are issued to students who pass. Classes are held mainly in the evening, though in 1967, a number of classes will also be held during the day.

Apart from lectures, the students are provided with an up-to-date library and the Institute is now lending gramophone records and tape recordings in the various languages taught.

Director: Mr. D. J. Munro.

Address: University of Queensland, Institute of Modern Languages, St. Lucia, Brisbane, Q'ld. 4067.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND—PUBLIC LECTURES COMMITTEE

Under the Statutes of the University of Queensland, the Public Lectures Committee is constituted to secure official control and administration of all matters relating to the holding of University public lectures, including extra-mural lectures and to making recommendations through the Professorial Board to the Senate concerning the appointment of public lecturers.

The Committee organises both city lectures and country lecture tours. It is assisted in its country programme by the various Adult Education Organisers of the Queensland State Department of Education. All lectures are open to members of the general public free of charge.

Brisbane lectures, held on the University campus, include inaugural lectures and lectures by local speakers and distinguished visitors. Various organisations co-operate in arranging several of these and the Institution of Engineers, the Royal Institute of Public Administration, the English, Scottish and Australian Bank Limited and the Australian Society of Accountants contribute financially to support the lecture programme. Thirty-seven city lectures were held during 1965 with a total of 3,797 people attending.

The country tours by members of the University academic staff provide an opportunity to interest the general public in the work of the University and to introduce them to some of the latest developments in research. Each year some 24 tours are undertaken by staff members from the St. Lucia campus. The total number of country lectures is of the order of 80 with an average attendance of approximately 50. The lectures have included such topics as astronomy, political science, agriculture, medicine, divorce laws, speech therapy, solar heating, education and engineering.

The Public Lectures Committee maintains a high level of press and radio advertising and close contact with a variety of individuals and organisations who have expressed interest in the lecture topics.

Special features of the public lectures programme include week-end schools (organised with the co-operation of the State Department of Adult Education), and a series of city lectures for senior secondary school pupils. The purpose of the latter series is to strengthen the link between school and University studies and to introduce students to some of the modern developments in the various subject fields.

Publications: In co-operation with the University of Queensland Press, several public lectures are published each year. During 1964 the five publications included: two Inaugural Lectures and two Endowed Lectures.

President: Professor J. Francis, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Queensland, 4067.

Secretary: Mr. R. P. Tisher, Faculty of Education, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Brisbane, Q'ld. 4067.

The Townsville University College has its own Sub-Committee and enquiries concerning the Townsville programme should be directed there accordingly. Some five country tours and eight Townsville lectures are organised each year by this Committee.

Enquiries: Dr. K. Back, Warden, Townsville University College, Pimlico, Townsville, Q'ld. 4810.

ADULT EDUCATION SECTION — TECHNICAL BRANCH, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The aim of the Education Department of South Australia in the field of adult education, is to provide a service to meet the needs and wishes of the people in every part of the State as well as the Northern Territory. The Superintendent of Technical Schools, as head of the Technical Branch of the Department, is responsible for the adult education programme of the Education Department. The immediate supervision of adult education is carried out by the Assistant Superintendent (Adult Education), assisted by an Inspector of Adult Education. In the metropolitan area evening adult classes and groups are conducted at 26 Technical High Schools, Adelaide Woodwork School, the South Australian School of Art, the Technical Correspondence School and nine Trade Schools. The Technical Correspondence School provides a wide range of courses for adults unable to attend classes.

In the country Adult Education Centres have been established, 13 of which are administered by a full time Principal, two by Registrars. Four of the Centres also have a full time Vice Principal. The work of each Centre is assisted by an Advisory Council composed of representatives of local organisations, local Councils and Members of Parliament. The Centres are focal points for adult education activities in country districts and establish classes in many neighbouring towns.

In 1965 a total of 263 subjects were available and the total number of distinctive classes was 1,899. In addition to the traditional evening class courses in academic and craft subjects, a wide range of leisure interest and cultural subjects, including art, music, painting, ballet and drama have been offered. The total number of enrolments in 1965 was 52,733, which may be classified as follows:

Certificate, Diploma and above	1,553
Intermediate, Leaving, Leaving Honours	10,008
Craft (Men & Women)	8,114
Art, Music, Drama, etc.	4,520
Secondary	4,110
Migrant	5,951
Trade Schools	8.958
Miscellaneous	2,293
Technical Correspondence School	7,226
	52,733

There were 126 full time teachers appointed to Adult Education Centres and to the Technical Correspondence School whose work is predominantly with adult students. Some art and craft subjects are also provided for secondary students, who attend and use the facilities at the Adult Education Centres during school hours. The number of part time teachers involved in the total programme was 1,307.

Adult Education Centres have co-operated with the Department of Adult Education, University of Adelaide, by providing local organisation for country lecture tours, art exhibitions, music and drama performances.

Superintendent of Technical Schools: Mr. M. H. Bone.
Assistant Superintendent (Adult Education): Mr. D. A. J. Lillecrapp.
Inspector of Adult Education: Mr. L. Horvat.

Adult Education Centres:
Alice Springs: *Alice Springs, N.T. 5750.
Darwin: Box 443, P.O. Darwin, N.T. 5794.
Eyre Peninsula: Box 562, P.O., Port Lincoln, S.A. 5606.
Gawler: Murray Street, Gawler, S.A. 5118.
Mount Gambier: Box 225, Mount Gambier, S.A. 5290.
Murray Bridge: Swanport Road, Murray Bridge, S.A. 5253.
Naracoorte: 19 Gordon Street, Naracoorte, S.A. 5271.
Oakbank: Old Primary School, Mt. Barker, S.A. 5251.
Peterborough: Old Town Hall, Peterborough, S.A. 5422.
Port Augusta: Box 139, P.O., Port Augusta, S.A. 5700.
Port Pirie: Box 144, P.O., Port Pirie, S.A. 5540.
Upper Murray: Box 662, P.O., Renmark, S.A. 5341.
Whyalla: **Broadbent Terrace, Whyalla, S.A. 5600.
Woomera *Woomera, S.A. 5720.
Yorke Peninsula: 17 Digby Street, Kadina, S.A. 5554.
* Registrar. ** Headmaster. In all other cases, Principal.

Enquiries about activities in any country area should be addressed to the Principal or Registrar of the Adult Education Centre concerned and in the metropolitan area to the Superintendent of Technical Schools.

ARTS COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA (S.A. DIVISION) INCORPORATED

With funds made available from the Gulbenkian Grant and with help and guidance from the Federal Council, the South Australian Division was re-formed early this year. The name and work of the Arts Council was almost unknown in South Australian country towns and so the circulating of information and the establishing of Branches has been a major undertaking.

The aims and objects of this Division are similar to those of other Arts Council Divisions, that is, to foster all forms of arts and to organise regular tours of the arts to country centres. Such tours had previously been arranged by the State and University Departments of Adult Education but by agreement with these Departments, this work was handed over to the South Australian Division of the Arts Council soon after its re-formation. These two Departments will continue to organise vacation schools covering various aspects of the arts.

Within eight months of the announcement of the Division's existence, seven Branches were formed and enquiries had come from many other centres. These Branches are playing a big part in founding a strong Division in South Australia. Although the whole organisation is very new, three tours in music, drama and art were arranged for country towns.

The South Australian Division is playing an important part at the 1966 Adelaide Festival of Arts by being partly responsible for three major productions.

The Division has just received its first annual grant from the South Australian Government and hopes that this will be considerably increased in proportion to the progress of the Division. Proper office accommodation must soon be found and staff increased to cope with the expansion of the work.

President: Mr. John Horner, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M. The Elder Conservatorium of Music, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, S.A. 5000.

Secretary: Mrs. Betty Marcus, B.Mus., B.A., 2 Yalanda Street, Eden Hills, S.A. 5050.

ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

The South Australian Association for Mental Health with a membership of about 300, has a similar structure to the N.S.W. Association for Mental Health, though it does not organise discussion groups in the field of parent education.

Its activities include a co-ordinating committee on mental retardation, participation in the local Lifeline Emergency Counselling Service, several rehabilitation clubs for ex-patients of mental hospitals, the organisation and staffing of a citizen's advice bureau, a fund-raising committee, and a community education committee.

The Community Education Committee annually reports on the state of S.A.'s mental health services, organises film screenings and informative lectures for members of the Association and others, assists in the organisation of annual Mental Health weeks, and seeks opportunity to speak to service clubs and other community groups about the Association's work and the opportunities for volunteer service in the State's mental hospitals.

The Association's Citizen's Advice Bureau operates full-time at the same address as the Association's part-time secretary.

Secretary: Miss H. Hanrahan, 51 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department of Public Health in South Australia is a central organisation for the local Boards of Health organised by local government. This Department administers the State School health services, the deafness guidance clinic, the chest clinic (including the State X-Ray Survey), and the State Poliomyelitis Service.

Publications: The Department publishes a quarterly educational magazine entitled *Good Health,* and occasional booklets on aspects of public health.

Address: Director-General, Public Health, 169 Rundle Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — EXTENSION SERVICE

The Extension Service Branch of the South Australian Department of Agriculture has the function of promoting the rapid adoption by farmers of the findings of agriculture research workers. Most Departmental officers take part in extension work, and are assisted by the Extension Service branch which is responsible to the Director of Agriculture and through him to the Minister of Agriculture.

Extension work is carried on through three channels: mass media, group work and on a person-to-person basis. Each year departmental officers deliver approximately 300 broadcast talks and in 1965 they provided 20 items for television programmes. The Department also maintains a reference library for use by technical officers. Extension exhibits are displayed at State-wide exhibitions, and in addition, moveable exhibits are prepared which can readily be erected at country centres.

In groups work, a service is provided for three voluntary organisations: The Agricultural Bureau, the Women's Agricultural Bureau and the Rural Youth Movement. These organisations have a total of 16,000 members.

The Agricultural Bureau alone held approximately 2,400 meetings during 1965 and together, the three organisations sponsor some 23 meetings every week day of the year.

The technical staff of the Department numbers about 250 officers and to maintain efficiency, training is given by the Extension branch in adult education methods to these officers.

Publications: The Bureau publishes *The Journal of Agriculture* which has a circulation of 16,000 and some 500 Press releases are made to newspapers each year.

Address: Mr. P. C. Angove, Chief Extension Officer, Department of Agriculture, Gawler Place, Adelaide, S.A. 5000.

FILM LIBRARY

The Documentary Film Committee of South Australia provides a free lending service to adult education agencies and community groups. Its film library for adult groups numbers over 2,000 films. Sixteen millimetre cine projectors may be hired from the Documentary Film Committee, which will also obtain films from the National Library, Canberra, and the film libraries of other State film centres (where interstate lending is permitted) and interstate embassies and consulates.

Executive Officer: Documentary Film Committee of S.A., Audio-Visual Education Centre, Education Department, 221 Wakefield Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000.

NATIONAL FITNESS COUNCIL OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

In South Australia the National Fitness Council is responsible to the State Minister for Social Welfare.

The Council strongly advocates the provision of adequate space for recreation in cities and towns and the setting aside of large areas in the State as national parks.

The Council operates an "Outward Bound" course in the Flinders Ranges involving mountain climbing and camping. This course in South Australia is known as the Arkaba Course.

The Council allocates money made available by the State Government for leader training and club development.

Director: Mr. A. E. Simpson, 70 South Terrace, Adelaide, S.A. 5000.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Founded in 1881 under a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor, in 1884 the collection came under the control of the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery. In 1940 the National Gallery of South Australia became an autonomous department of the State Government in the control of the Art Gallery Board, under the Minister of Education. Except for a number of private trusts the institution is wholly financed by the Government. The building which is centrally situated with other cultural institutions on North Terrace was built in 1900, with additions in 1936 and 1962.

The Gallery has a large and representative collection of Australian art, including examples of Aboriginal bark painting and early South Australian pictures and objects, collections of British and European painting of the 17th to 20th centuries, sculpture, a large collection of fine prints and drawings, period furniture, pottery, ceramics, glass, silver and coins.

The Gallery participates in interstate touring exhibitions, prepares special exhibitions for the biennial Adelaide Festival of Arts, offers expert advice on paintings and objects d'art and conducts an education service which includes film evenings, lecture services to adults and to children in schools, at the Gallery or in the country and has a large library of reproductions of old and modern masters, available for loan free to schools and Government institutions. Reproductions, catalogues and a quarterly Bulletin of the National Gallery of South Australia are published.

Director: John Baily, Dip.Art.
Assistant Director: R. G. Appleyard.
Keeper of Paintings: L. Klepac, B.A.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The free Country Lending Service of this library (North Terrace, Adelaide) makes books available to discussion groups run by adult education agencies — though multiple copies of single titles are not always available. It also provides book displays for some residential schools and travelling displays to accompany lecture tours for the Commonwealth Literary Fund.

In Adelaide during the winter months the Public Library of South Australia arranges about ten fortnightly evening lectures. Its lecture room (holding 240) is usually full for these free lectures.

Principal Librarian: Mr. H. C. Brideson, North Terrace, Adelaide, S.A. 5000.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The Country Women's Association of South Australia (Inc.) was founded in 1928 and now has 302 branches and over 13,000 members. It is non-party political and non-sectarian. Its objects are to improve the welfare conditions of life of women and children of country districts; to provide opportunities for recreation enjoyment and the study of handicrafts and other cultural educational activities; to establish rest rooms and accommodation centres.

Schools in Leadership and Handicraft, Housecraft, Drama, Painting and Choral work are conducted, and other schools have been arranged in conjunction with the University, Department of Adult Education. Drama and Choral Festivals are held each year; and each year a country is chosen for special study.

The Association finances an Emergency Housekeeper scheme. It has two residential properties near the city, five holiday cottages at the seaside, and other divisions maintain holiday cottages, flats and hostels. A Home for the Aged is maintained and more than 100 Rest Rooms are established throughout the State.

Publications: The Association maintains a weekly newspaper, *The South Australian Countrywoman.*

State Secretary: Mrs. B. M. Burton, 30 Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town, S.A. 5067.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

The South Australian Museum, founded in 1856, is a government institution devoted to natural history. It contains extensive exhibits of animal life, fossils, rocks and minerals, and material representing the life and culture of native peoples. Much emphasis is given to Australian examples but specimens from other parts of the world are well represented. The collection of Aboriginal material is the largest in the world.

Eleven Curators cover the following: Anthropology, Archaeology, Arachnology, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Mammals, Marine Invertebrates, Reptiles and Amphibians.

The Museum maintains a wide range of natural history publications for sale to the public. An Information Officer and his Assistant handle general inquiries and assist with school and college classes and visiting groups.

Publications: *The Records of the South Australian Museum*, an annual report of research from the Museum.

Director: Dr. Peter Crowcroft.
Address: North Terrace, Adelaide, S.A. 5000.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE, DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

The Department of Tutorial Classes (as it was then called) was established in 1914 following a request from the Workers' Educational Association of South Australia, which Mr. Albert Mansbridge had been instrumental in forming not long before. It provided teachers (principally University staff members) for an initial programme (1917) of evening classes in Adelaide in subjects such as economics, political science, and English expression for about 550 students. These classes were sponsored jointly by the Department and the W.E.A. In the 20 years which followed, the Department was sometimes able to employ, in addition to the Director of Tutorial Classes in Adelaide, one or to full-time country tutors who established evening classes in about six country towns — though the size of South Australia and the scattered population made expansion difficult. In the economic depression of the 1930s the State Government grant was reduced and the Department had to dispense with the services of its country tutors.

In 1957 the Department was renamed the Department of Adult Education and the government grant and the staff of the Department were increased considerably. The Department now expanded its work to include postgraduate refresher courses and vocational and other courses of interest to community groups other than the W.E.A., though the joint evening class programme with the W.E.A. had also grown to over 50 classes. Though staff were not stationed in country districts, discussion group courses, weekend and day schools, travelling art exhibitions and tours by musicians were organised from Adelaide.

The Department's work is supervised by the Board of Adult Education of The University of Adelaide. The Board is appointed by the University as follows: six members nominated by the University; three members nominated by the W.E.A. of South Australia; and one member nominated by each of the following bodies — the Libraries Board of South Australia, the South Australian Education Department, and the South Australian Country Women's Association.

The staff of the Department consists of the Director, an assistant director, two tutor-organisers, a secretary-organiser and four clerical officers, all located at the University of Adelaide.

The Department produces adult education courses presented by an Adelaide commercial television station NWS9, in half-hour weekly sessions using University staff members and part-time teachers employed in the Adelaide evening class programme. This activity and correspondence courses for trade unionists (for details see page 75) are undertaken jointly with the W.E.A. of South Australia.

Lectures and discussion groups are arranged at two of the State mental hospitals and help is given to the State Prisons Department in organising weekly lectures at Yatala Prison.

The income of the Department consists of a University provision of $59,400 and $34,000 from student fees (i.e. $16,000 from tutorial classes and $18,000 from schools, conferences, courses and recitals).

The Department works closely with the W.E.A. of South Australia and also co-operates with the Adult Education Branch of the South Australian Education Department, particularly in its country work. The Department has close links with the South Australian Country Women's Association, the Libraries Board of South Australia, the Commonwealth Literary Fund and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The Department aims to give people a fuller life through classes and courses in liberal studies. It provides for vocational interests by means of lectures, tutorials and conferences. It has had particular success in its work with country women and in residential and non-residential special schools.

In 1966 the Department employed 50 part-time tutors for courses of 10 Lectures or more. The programme of evening courses in Adelaide and suburbs consisted of 52 courses in liberal studies (enrolment 1875), three courses in sciences (212), 12 courses in arts and crafts (288) and 23 vocational (University extension) courses (1257). The longest course offered (in foreign languages) comprised 90 class sessions over three years.

Sixteen groups in liberal studies, with 181 members, were provided with discussion courses; 24 Commonwealth Literary Fund public lectures were given in country towns, the total attendance being 3410; 14 residential schools were arranged, with a total enrolment of 510; and 48 non-residential schools and conferences attracted 2500 enrolments. Travelling music and ballet groups gave five performances to audiences totalling 355.

The first international tour planned by an Australasian adult education agency was arranged by the Department in conjunction with Victoria University of Wellington to study the Maori. In 1966, 24 Australians, of whom eight were Aborigines, spent 18 days in New Zealand studying New Zealand's Maori policies with a view to learning what might be applied from New Zealand policies and experience to the welfare and progress of Australian Aborigines.

Director: Mr. J. W. Warburton, Department of Adult Education, University of Adelaide, 50 North Terrace, Adelaide, S.A. 5000.

VISUAL AIDS SECTION — DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Visual Aids Section of the South Australian Education Department provides a free lending service to adult education agencies and community groups—particularly those associated with primary and secondary schools. Its film library for adult groups numbers over 2,000 films. Sixteen millimetre cine projectors may be hired from the Visual Aids Section, which will also obtain films from the National Library, Canberra, and the film libraries of other State film centres (where interstate lending is permitted) and interstate embassies and consulates.

Address: Visual Aids Section, Education Department of S.A., University of Adelaide, 50 North Terrace, Adelaide, S.A. 5000.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Association, which is a self-governing voluntary organisation, was founded at a meeting held in Adelaide on March 24, 1914, as the outcome of a visit paid to Australia by Mr Albert Mansbridge, M.A., general secretary of the Workers' Educational Association of Great Britain. Although an annual meeting was held in 1914 and many discussions concerning finance, aims and methods took place at this time, the first full year of work was in 1917. Its governing body today (1966) is the Council, composed of two representatives from each of 43 affiliated organisations, two representatives from each of nine student clubs, and one representative from every W.E.A. class. The membership of the Council is approximately 200.

The paid staff of the Association comprises the general secretary, three clerical officers, two part-time caretakers and a resident house manager at Graham's Castle. The general secretary and clerical officers are located in the W.E.A. Office, The University of Adelaide, the caretakers in the W.E.A. Centre, Adelaide.

In 1966 the Association employed 20 part-time tutors to conduct its own programme of 50 courses in general arts and crafts and liberal studies. Two thousand seven hundred students enrolled and the longest course offered comprised 20 lectures. The Association is also concerned with promoting the programme of joint tutorial classes organised in conjunction with the University of Adelaide's Department of Adult Education.

In 1966 the Association provided correspondence courses in 25 different subjects for members of affiliated trade-unions. Some 3,000 students undertook these courses between 1964-6, unions affiliated numbered 65, and affiliations and students were obtained from every State in the Commonwealth.

Nine residential schools were organised by the W.E.A. in 1966 with a total enrolment of 365 students. Two non-residential schools were organised, with an enrolment of 60. Occasional public lectures are also arranged.

In 1963 a residential college, Graham's Castle, was established at Goolwa, near the sea coast, some 50 miles south of Adelaide. It consists of an old house of historic charm and a two-storeyed extension. In 1965 two blocks containing twenty-two twin rooms, served with private showers, were added. The total cost of the College was $70,000. It is now (1966) the most modern and best equipped residential college owned by a liberal adult education organisation in Australia. It can accommodate 65 persons in residence and up to another 25 non-resident. The College has two main functions. One, to provide facilities for week-end and longer schools organised by the Association and other adult education bodies. The second, to provide premises for use by other bodies such as management groups, community organisations and the like. In 1966 a total of 29 schools were held by other bodies at Graham's Castle.

The Association arranges an annual students' arts and crafts exhibition which attracts attendances of 500-1000. It is also concerned with the organisation of the Adelaide Film Festival which has been held annually since 1959, and provides the secretariat for this activity. Open to countries throughout the world, the Festival normally attracts about 100 entries from 30 countries and all continents. Running for two weeks, it has a membership of 1750 and attendances of 10,000.

In conjunction with the University Department of Adult Education, the W.E.A. produces weekly half-hour educational programmes for the commercial television station, NWS9. It also provides a student centre for adult classes and student clubs (nine in 1965). A University Bookshop catering for the needs of students of the Adelaide University has been operated by the W.E.A. since 1920.

The W.E.A. works closely with the University Department of Adult Education and has three members on the University Board of Adult Education. A number of its affiliated organisations are concerned with various aspects of education, e.g., Kindergarten Union. The W.E.A.'s 50 affiliated organisations provide close links with the trade union movement and also cultural community organisations.

The general purpose of the Association is to work for the promotion of adult education and the improvement of adult education facilities in the community.

Revenue 1965:

	$
Course Fees	12,000
Government Grant	6,000
Graham's Castle	2,000
Affiliation Fees	1,000
Membership Fees	700
Donations	300
Other (mainly net, from Bookshop, Film Festival, Film Society)	11,000
	$33,000

Publications: *W.E.A. Bulletin.*

General Secretary: Mr. E. Williams, W.E.A. Office, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, S.A. 5000.

ADULT EDUCATION BOARD

The Adult Education Board of Tasmania was set up by Act of Parliament in July, 1948, following a report by Professor Duncan on the work of the Workers' Educational Association and the University Tutorial Classes Committee, which had functioned for many years in the State. The Board consists of nine members, of whom three are nominated by the Minister and of these one is appointed Chairman by the Minister. Of the remaining six, one is the Director of Education or a person nominated by him, and the others are appointed by the Minister on the nomination of the Council of the University of Tasmania, the Tasmanian Library Board, the Council of the Workers' Educational Association, the Arts Council of Tasmania and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Members of the Board hold office for a term of three years, under the usual conditions which apply to such appointments. The Board advises the Minister on matters of general policy, plans and supervises the administration and development of adult education and takes any steps it thinks fit for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of the many bodies engaged in cultural work throughout the State. Hence it organises lectures, classes, schools and other activities which encourage interest in the arts and sciences. It is empowered to charge fees.

The salaried staff consists of the Director, who is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Board for terms of three years. He is the chief executive officer of the Board and is responsible for planning and organising adult education throughout the State. He is not subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act. There are five senior regional officers, each allocated to one of the main regions of the State (i.e., Hobart, Launceston, Southern area, Devonport and Burnie); one senior officer who serves the whole State in the drama field; and three deputy regional officers, one stationed in Launceston and two attached to the Director. The administrative staff consists of the Secretary of the Board and two male clerical assistants, together with twelve typists and secretarial staff. The Board has its own centres in North Hobart, Hobart city, Launceston, Devonport, Burnie and Smithton. All provide offices and classrooms, while Hobart and Devonport have halls capable of holding 300 and 125 respectively. In addition the Board's activities extend to some 80 places throughout the State.

For the purposes of administration, the State is divided into five regions: Hobart covering the city and suburbs; the Southern Region, the area south of a line from Swansea to Rosebery; the Launceston Region, which includes the area from George Town to Ross and Deloraine to the East Coast; Devonport and the coastal area from Deloraine to Penguin, with its hinterland; the Burnie area from Penguin to the West Coast. Full-time officers are largely concerned with the organization and development of programmes but they also do some lecturing. The number of part-time tutors varies from year to year but in recent years has not been less than 200. In the year 1965 it was 302. Of the 622 courses given in the year 1965 the division is roughly as follows:

Liberal studies including languages	195
Art and Music	99
Sciences	17
Vocational	25
Crafts and Hobbies	286

There is a slight overlap in some of these divisions so that in other tables presented the figures may not be exactly parallel. Each of these courses consists of ten class meetings, but some are part of a longer series which may continue for as many as 90 lectures over a three-year period. Seminars are organised each year, some of which could be regarded as professional refresher courses. In 1965 there were 22 with an attendance of 1,010. Seminars dealing with the following major topics have been held during recent years: training for retirement, town planning, the ionosphere, industrial psychology, education, drama, literature and various aspects of social studies.

No correspondence courses are conducted by the Board but there is a programme which caters for book discussion groups and in 1965 there were 33 such groups meeting on 316 occasions with a membership of 403. In 1965 some 34 lecturers were involved giving 161 public lectures with a total attendance of 14,000. Lectures were given to adults in the evening and to senior classes in schools. Contact with matriculation classes is of importance in ensuring that school leavers are aware of the opportunities for further study.

The Board conducts a series of courses in Schools Board subjects which enables the certificate to be completed in certain cases.

In 1965, 24 short term residential schools were held and Summer Schools in the Arts, in Local History and International Affairs, are held each year. One-day Schools are frequently arranged particularly in Drama and forums are also organised from time to time on matters of public interest.

In 1964 the Board opened *The Grange* at Campbell Town as a residential college. This is an historic home belonging to the National Trust of Tasmania. The house has accommodation for 28 students and is used regularly for week-end schools, residential seminars, refresher courses and summer schools.

In alternate years a Festival of Contemporary Music and a Seminar of Australian Composers is held, the third being planned for 1967. It is expected that the practice of presenting several new Australian operas and compositions will be continued, and it is hoped that a number of new works will be commissioned.

In recent years the Board has taken a less active part in sending its own theatre companies round the State and has concentrated on organising tours for the Elizabethan Theatre Trust's Young Elizabethan Players, which were attended by over 11,000 people in 1965.

The Board does arrange recitals by visiting artists, for the most part in places other than Hobart and Launceston, where, however, assistance is given to music groups of various kinds. In 1965, 30 recitals were organised directly by the Board with an attendance of over 5000, and 24 exhibitions of paintings and reproductions with an estimated attendance of over 26,000.

A series of one-act plays under the title, *The Derwent Series,* has been published and has sold widely throughout the world. The only other publication made regularly by the Board is that of the Sir John Morris Memorial Lecture given each year by an Australian distinguished in public life and learning. Lecturers have been: Sir Owen Dixon, O.M.; Sir Macfarland Burnet, O.M.; Sir Richard Boyer; Dr. H. C. Coombs; Dr. H. S. Wyndham and Dr. Phillip Law.

In 1965 a Planetarium was acquired by the Board and this will be used to stimulate interest in Astronomy and enable regular courses in this subject to be arranged.

Radio broadcasts are made by staff members and visiting lecturers and one short course on Australian Literature has been planned in conjunction with a commercial television station.

The Government grant in 1965-6 was $127,000 and earnings from students' fees and from other sources amounted to $50,000.

Close contact is maintained with the University of Tasmania and many other bodies, such as the Arts Council of Tasmania; the National Theatre and Fine Arts Society; the C.W.A.; the State Library, which provides books for book discussion groups and play reading groups, and records, films and other illustrative material for classes. Fruitful contact is also maintained with such bodies as walking clubs, field naturalist societies, and scientific societies.

Director: Mr. K. G. Brooks, 456 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tasmania. 7000.
Regional Offices: 16 Argyle Street, Hobart. 7000.
51 York Street, Launceston. 7250.
Steele Street, Devonport. 7310.
13 Marine Terrace, Burnie. 7320.
(Southern Region), 16 Argyle Street, Hobart. 7000.

THE ARTS COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA — TASMANIAN DIVISION

A wholly voluntary organization whose objects are identical to those of the Federal Body.

The Tasmanian Division was reformed in 1965 and now has active Branches in five centres and representatives in a further three towns.

State President: Mr. B. S. Sproule, LL.B. P.O. Box 209, Burnie, Tas. 7320.
Secretary: Mr. B. E. Paine, Brown's Road, Kingston, Tas. 7150.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The State Department of Education has a substantial programme of evening work in its technical colleges and schools, but most of this is vocational rather than traditional adult education.

Address: Director of Education, 116 Bathurst Street, Hobart, Tasmania. 7000.

NATIONAL FITNESS COUNCIL OF TASMANIA

The work of the National Fitness Council of Tasmania is under the control of the State Minister for Health and is linked with the Department of Health Services.

National Fitness offices are established at Hobart, Launceston, Devonport, Burnie and Ulverstone.

Much of the Council's activity is involved in operating indoor recreation centres which cater for a wide range of recreational activities.

State Organizer: Mr. K. O. Thomas, 59 Collins Street, Hobart, Tasmania. 7000.

STATE LIBRARY

The State Library of Tasmania is a Government instrumentality controlled by a statutory board. In addition to normal reference, lending and archival collections the library has a collection of some 3,666 films; 5,658 gramophone records, and 2,467 sets of plays. Co-operation with the Adult Education Board is close and special collections of books for group use are available.

Chairman of Library Board: The Hon. Mr. Justice Crisp.
State Librarian: Mr. A. E. Browning.
Address: Murray Street, Hobart, Tasmania. 7000. (Tel. 3 3651).

TASMANIAN COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The Tasmanian C.W.A. is closely affiliated with, and has the same ideals and aims as the Country Women's Association of Australia.

It is also a member of The Associated Country Women of the World. In Tasmania, the office of State Secretary is a continuous appointment.

State Secretary: Miss E. Perkins, 68 Davey Street, Hobart, Tasmania. 7000.

TASMANIAN MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

A museum was first started in Hobart in the early 1820's. In 1843, the Royal Society of Tasmania was formed and the Museum was handed to that body. Until 1885, the Society fostered and developed the Museum and collected funds to build the first permanent home for the collections. In 1885 the Royal Society asked the Tasmanian Government to assume responsibility for the collections and since then, the Museum has been governed by a Board of Trustees.

The Museum here is a composite one, the main collections were, and still are, directed to zoological studies, but State history, geology, anthropology and decorative arts have always had a place in the collections. An art section was started about ninety years ago and the historical prints, oils and water-colours, all related to this State, form a very fine collection indeed.

Funds are provided mainly by the State Government. The Hobart City Council makes a small annual grant and there are a number of benefactions some of which are for art purchases, others for natural history projects.

Over the last few years, emphasis has been placed on biological surveys carried out in various parts of the State by Museum staff. In this way, the fauna picture of Tasmania is being put into something of its correct perspective and of course, the Museums collections are enhanced greatly. Studies of the now extinct Tasmanian aboriginal race have received special attention and the collections of skeletal material held in the museum are of the utmost significance to anthropologists throughout the world.

In this Museum and Art Gallery the emphasis is mainly on the Tasmanian collections. Others are kept for comparative and educational use but it is the policy to have as complete a coverage as is possible, of items related to the Tasmanian scene in geology, natural history and art.

Director: Dr. D. W. Bryden.
Address: The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania. 7000.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA

The University of Tasmania organises five or six lectures each winter and many public lectures by visiting scholars.

In 1962 a special science series of lectures by members of the Australian Academy of Science was combined with the winter series, but in future this is to be organised as a separate activity.

The lectures are given in Hobart and a number of them are repeated in Launceston, the North-West and Western regions of the State. Inaugural lectures are also repeated in centres outside Hobart.

Address: University of Tasmania, Box 252C, G.P.O., Hobart, Tasmania. 7000.

THE WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION — TASMANIA

The Workers' Educational Association has a long history. In 1915 the first classes were arranged following the visit of Mr. Albert Mansbridge. From 1920 to 1940 class activity was organised in conjunction with the Tutorial Classes Department of the University on the same lines as in New South Wales and other Australian States, but in 1940 the Government grant ceased. With the establishment of the State Adult Education Board in 1948, which has assisted with funds and in other ways, the Association continued to function through branches in Hobart and Launceston.

At present only the Hobart Branch is active and it organises each year a general series of lectures.

The governing body is the State central council but in effect management is now conducted by the executive committee of the Hobart Branch. No tutors are employed and all lectures are given by voluntary lecturers or those provided by the Adult Education Board. The subjects of the weekly meetings which take place between March and November have in recent years been concerned with current history, transport and European economic history.

The small revenue from members' subscriptions is applied to domestic purposes. Contact is maintained with a number of other voluntary societies whose aims are similar to those of the Association.

President: Mr. H. MacInnes, 7 Wentworth Street, South Hobart, Tas. 7000.
Secretary: Mrs. E. Thorpe, 7 McGough Street, Glenorchy, Tas. 7010.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

"In 1948, the Workers' Educational Association of Victoria, with considerable foresight, planned and sponsored the formation of the A.E.A., then died an honourable death in the interest of adult education, bequeathing its assets and a rich heritage of fruitful endeavour to its progeny." This is a quotation from the first annual report of the A.E.A., 1949. A public meeting of 250 people held on October 1, 1949, had unanimously carried a motion that the A.E.A. of Victoria should be formed.

It is a voluntary association of people who have joined together to stimulate interest in and to offer more opportunities for adult education in Victoria. It is concerned with all aspects of adult education and provides a meeting place and a forum for public discussion of the subject. The A.E.A. is financially self-supporting and its policy is determined by a democratically-elected general committee, consisting of 20 members. Anyone over the age of 16 years is invited to join on payment of an annual subscription of $3.00 ($5.00 married couples; $2.00 for country members). The subscription to the A.E.A. includes library fee and a subscription to the Council of Adult Education quarterly, *Adult Education.* Members are kept in touch with A.E.A. programmes through a bi-monthly *Newsletter* which is circulated to all members. In 1965 it had 1700 members, most of whom lived in the metropolitan area of Melbourne.

What does the A.E.A. do? Keeps the responsible authorities informed of the need for constantly improving adult education services and facilities; acts as a channel of communication between students attending C.A.E. adult education classes and the Council of Adult Education; provides opportunities for informal and recreational adult education; organises weekend schools and seminars on a wide range of topics; assists its members with block bookings at concession rates for concerts, plays, ballet performances; provides a platform for public discussion of controversial problems; provides facilities for members with similar interests to form societies devoted to music, travel, drama, art, films, photography, cine-photography, writing, TV viewing, current affairs, languages and literature. These groups meet at least once a month. Organisations with like interests (social, civic or cultural) may affiliate with the A.E.A. and participate in its work. Branches may also be formed in country districts or in suburbs.

Because the A.E.A. works in close co-operation with the C.A.E. people find it difficult at times to distinguish between the two organisations. The distinction, however, is real and clear. The C.A.E. is a government instrumentality, established by an Act of Parliament, receiving an annual appropriation from the Victorian Government. Its staff are public servants. The A.E.A. is a voluntary association, made up of individuals, associations and branches. It is represented on the C.A.E. by one member, nominated by the A.E.A. and appointed by the Governor-in-Council on the recommendation of the Minister for Education.

Some typical activities are as follows: Each year from ten to fifteen residential schools are conducted in different centres, in such subjects as drama, music, painting, photography and writing, while conferences have been organised for people directly concerned with local government. Schools of general interest which have brought together people from many walks of life include these titles: The Arts and National Values; Automation and the Office Worker; East Meets West — Towards Mutual Understanding; Adult Education in a Changing World; Science in the Modern World — Are We Slaves Unaware?; The Role of Voluntary Associations in Today's Society; An Analysis of the Status of Women in Australia Today; Australia and the Antarctic; Some Aspects of South Australian History; Local History; The Gold Rush Country; How can Local Government Assist the Cultural Development of Australia?; Vietnam; excursions to provincial art galleries are also arranged.

One day Seminars have been conducted in recent years on Preparation for Retirement; Australian Literature; Australian Folk Lore; Mental Health Research into Community Needs; Library Services in Victoria — the Jungwirth Report and Learning for Living — Today and Tomorrow.

Other activities, including Luncheons with distinguished guest speakers, are held regularly; approx. 16 theatre parties are held each year for parties of 50-150 members; social evenings with a programme of a high standard of educational or cultural value.

Anyone may enrol for membership of the Adult Education Association of Victoria.

Publication: Copies of the Proceedings of Seminars conducted by the Council have been issued by the Association — additional copies are available, price 50c each.

President: Mrs. D. Stretton, 256 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.1. Victoria. 3000. (Tel. 63-4231).

COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION

The Council of Adult Education is a statutory body, charged with the broad functions of advising, reporting, planning and the administration of Adult Education. Through the Minister of Education, the Council is responsible directly to the State Parliament, to which it reports annually.

No history of the Council, however brief, can be completed without reference to the work of its predecessors. In 1891 the Council of the University of Melbourne established an Extension Board with the object of disseminating "sound knowledge to men and women of whatever age and whatever station." This was to be achieved by "formal lectures, informal discussion and, where possible, by experiment." On the invitation of Sir James Barrett, the Vice-Chancellor, Albert Mansbridge visited State capitals in 1913. His Melbourne visit resulted in the foundation of the Workers' Educational Association of Victoria. In 1914 the University established a Joint Committee for Tutorial Classes comprising representatives from its Extension Board and the newly-formed W.E.A. The relationship between the two principals underwent two major changes: in 1921 W.E.A. Council members became members of the Extension Board and the Board and the Joint Committee for Tutorial Classes were amalgamated by the University Council. The Board's constitution was modified from time to time but after the 1927 amendments the relevant University Statute remained unchanged until the foundation of the Council of Adult Education.

Plans for the future of adult education in the light of the post-war situation were considered by the Board in 1944 and were submitted to the Minister of Education through and with the approval of the Council of Public Education. An Advisory Committee was commissioned to report to the Minister; it included representatives from the Extension Board and the W.E.A. and had as its nucleus the State Advisory Committee for Services' Education then about to wind up. The recommendations of this committee were adopted substantially and incorporated in the Adult Education Act, 1946. This set up the Council of Adult Education which met for the first time in 1947. On the consolidation of the Education Acts the Adult Education provisions with minor amendments were included as Part V of a new Act, 1958. A further amendment, primarily designed to give the Council ex officio representation from Monash University, was passed in 1963.

Subsequent to the formation of the Council, the extension activities of the University of Melbourne, much curtailed, became the responsibility of an Extension Committee. On the voluntary liquidation of the W.E.A. in 1948 the Adult Education Association of Victoria was formed to carry out certain functions considered to be more appropriate to a voluntary organisation than to the governmental agency.

The Council of Adult Education comprises 21 members, five ex officio and the remainder appointed for three-year terms by the Governor-in-Council. Ex officio representation is from the University of Melbourne, Monash University, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Education Department and the Council itself through its Cabinet-appointed Director. Eight of the appointed members are nominated by interested bodies named in the Act, and four from amongst voluntary and other associations. Of the remaining four, two are Governor-in-Council nominees and two are co-opted on the recommendation of the Council. The Council does not employ any full-time academic staff whose primary duties are tuition and/or research. Under its Director, four professional adult education officers, a librarian and two executive officers administer different sections of the Council's work. They are assisted by 25 full-time clerical officers. All staff other than the technical officers responsible for the operation of the theatre and conference room at 19 Russell Street are housed in the Adult Education Centre on the fourth floor of 256 Flinders Street, Melbourne.

During the financial year 1965-66 over 250 part-time tutors were engaged for the class programme. Engagements vary from a single lecture in a panel series to (in the case of particular specialists) a maximum of 180 lectures over three terms. One hundred and nineteen lectures took a series of ten or more sessions. The two syllabi for

1965-66 contained 420 classes. The longest in duration were language classes, with three-year courses, each year comprising three terms of ten weeks. The breakdown into subject grouping was:

Subject Grouping	*No. of Classes*	*Student Enrolment*
Liberal Studies	114	4720
Arts	114	3016
Science	12	423
Business and Vocational	13	927
Languages	58	1613
Hobbies and Practical	109	3114
	420	13813

The discussion group service at June 30, 1966 had 472 member groups comprising 5169 individuals who receive notes and material on literature, music and art at either monthly or fortnightly intervals. Some 100 of these were visited by staff or part-time tutors. The only public lectures undertaken were those given in association with the Commonwealth Literary Fund, the Charles Strong (Australian Church) Memorial Trust, the University of Melbourne Extension Committee and like bodies. Twenty-nine lectures were given during the year.

The Council organised a number of schools of which the best attended was the annual Art and Craft School held at the National Gallery with 196 enrolled. A Music School with 75 students and one on Town Planning which attracted 50 were also held in Melbourne. The Spring School, residential, was held at Mt. Beauty with an enrolment of some 140. A special feature of this School was a course on Local History, in this case that of Beechworth. The annual Drama School in residence at Monash University attracted 50.

In conjunction with the National Gallery of Victoria, an exhibition of art, "The Sea and the Shore" was presented in 26 centres to very large attendances. Drama Tutorial Services were provided to over sixty drama groups, two-thirds of these country groups. Professional producers who spend six to eight weeks in an area producing a three-act play presented thirteen productions, as well as one original Australian play. Nine weekend drama schools were held. Three or four classes are conducted in Pentridge Gaol each week. Subjects taught included music appreciation, art, current affairs, psychology, physics, Italian and reading improvement.

Income 1964-65	$	$
Government Contributions:		
Statutory Grant	50,000	
Supplementary Grant	110,000	160,000
Classes, Schools, Discussion Groups		120,898
Community Arts Service		2,291
Russell Street Theatre Rentals		8,820
Miscellaneous		1,405
Balance Brought Forward 1964-65		57
		$293,471

Expenditure	$
Administrative	151,732
Classes, Library, Schools and Discussion Groups	115,613
Community Arts Service	9,352
Russell Street Theatre	6,082
Miscellaneous	1,690
Balance as at 3-6-66	1,002
	$292,469

There are links between C.A.E. and other educational bodies. As stated, both Victorian Universities, the Education Department and the Australian Broadcasting Commission have ex officio representation on the Council. Other bodies represented whose primary interest could be broadly classed as adult education are the Adult Education Association of Victoria, the Victorian Drama League, the Country Women's Association, the Free Library Service Board, the Victorian Documentary Film Council, the National Gallery and the Institute of Applied Science. As might be expected, the closest link is with the Adult Education Association; the Council provides this body with premises and with administrative and clerical assistance, and Council representation is reciprocal.

Much work is undertaken with the assistance of the British Council, the Union Theatre Repertory Company and the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust.

This extract from the first annual report, 1947-48, expresses the principles which inspire most of the Council's activities: "The Council has endeavoured to provide a general service, to a wide audience, and for that reason has not placed the main emphasis on lectures, classes and discussion groups, which usually form the staple diet of adult education. It has rather stressed music, drama, ballet and the arts as being phases of education far too generally neglected, especially in the country districts which the Council hopes to serve. Charged with the function of providing some form of adult education for the citizens of the whole State, within the limits of its resources, the Council decided that it must attempt to present education in ways which would attract a wide audience."

A growing enrolment has encouraged a steady extension of the class programme though it must be confessed that many classes tend to cater for popular tastes. The Council has not attracted many teenagers to classes and generally students are recruited from the educated sections of the community. Classes specifically designed to train working men as future leaders in trade union or community affairs were a sad failure. Summer schools draw a near-capacity enrolment, but the same individuals tend to re-appear year by year. Efforts to attract a wider cross-section of the general public have not as yet been successful. Discussion group enrolment is growing but the need for regular visits by trained discussion leaders has not so far been met.

The community arts service achieved an initial major success: tours of drama undertaken with the object of stimulating interest by demonstration led to the formation of the Victorian Drama League.

Music tours were not so successful. Both forms of touring have been suspended. On the Drama side tours have been replaced by a Drama Tutorial Service to amateur groups throughout the State. The travelling art exhibition and the annual art school are largely responsible for the improving standard of work submitted for the biennial "Art from the Country" exhibition.

Publications: *Adult Education* (Quarterly).
The newsletter *Group Affairs* appears about every two months and is distributed to discussion group members.

Director: Mr. C. R. Badger, 4th Floor, 256 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.1, Vic. 3000.

COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

The Country Women's Association of Victoria was established 37 years ago.

Its chief aim is by community service to improve the conditions in the country, more especially as they affect the health, welfare and education of women and children.

Another objective is to interest women and children in handicrafts and home industries. Handicrafts are taught extensively through the State Handicrafts Committee.

The Association, which is engaged in philanthropic work, has its Club at 3 Lansell Road, Toorak, which gives members a fortnightly holiday, tariff $24.00 per week, full board, and flats at 229 Bench Road, Black Rock. These are of varying sizes, and are available to members and families for three weeks at nominated rates.

As well, some Branches and Groups have established Holiday Homes in their area, whilst another Group has a Home for Elderly Ladies at Mornington.

Over $2,000 is awarded annually for scholarships, approximately 150 young people having been assisted since the inception of the scheme.

Assistance is given to the mentally ill — members attend the three Housecraft Centres at Aradale, Ballarat and Beechworth regularly to show patients simple cooking, dressmaking, housework, gardening to interest and accustom them to normal functioning.

All community efforts are helped, towns beautified, local catering done to raise funds, rest rooms in many country towns.

This Association is affiliated with the Associated Country Women of the World with a membership of over 6 million and with the C.W.A. of Australia with a membership over 110,000.

State President: Mrs. J. P. Wallace.
General Secretary: Mrs. N. V. Pattinson.
Address: 24 Bond Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture, Victoria, caters both for general groups of people such as home gardeners, and specialists such as greenkeepers and primary producers in the various agricultural industries. By far the greatest attention is given to farmers.

Evening classes are held at the Burnley College of Horticulture and a series of short residential courses is conducted at Dookie Agricultural College each year. Special facilities are available at this College for these short courses in addition to the three year diploma course in agricultural science for full time students.

In 1965, 624 people attended the eleven courses at Burnley College of Horticulture. The ten courses at Dookie Agricultural College attracted 283 persons interested in farming pursuits.

A continuing programme of adult education for farmers is provided by an extensive advisory service which supplies individual attention where possible but uses group methods and the mass media mostly to get its information to farmers. Advisory officers are stationed in all of Victoria's major agricultural areas.

Group methods of adult education include field days, meetings, residential schools in country districts, discussion groups, agricultural shows, farm competitions and demonstrations.

The Department of Agriculture conducts its own in-service training courses for advisory officers and strongly supports the University of Melbourne's post-graduate course for the Diploma of Agricultural Extension.

Publications: In its widespread mass media services, the Department of Agriculture provides regular items for farmers through its own publications such as the *Journal of Agriculture* and a series of industry *Digests;* regular news releases for the rural press; and weekly presentations on radio and television.

Director of Agriculture: Mr. F. M. Read, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Gardens, Melbourne, C.2, Vic. 3000.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION — SECONDARY SCHOOLS DIVISION

Approximately 200 evening classes are conducted in 50 high schools in country areas. Classes have been formed in the following subjects: accountancy, art, home economics, English, geography, Italian, physics, shorthand and typing, woodwork and metalwork.

In the metropolitan area evening classes in leaving and matriculation subjects are offered in five high schools, while centrally situated high schools offer a full range of leaving and matriculation subjects. Additional classes in foreign languages other than those usually taken in school courses are offered on Saturday mornings in the metropolitan area. These include Italian, Dutch, Russian, Indonesian and Japanese.

In February, 1962, a centre for continuation classes was opened in the buildings formerly used by Wangaratta High School. The centre is conducted by a representative committee which reports to the Advisory Council of the Wangaratta High School with a high school teacher seconded as Executive Officer. Courses are usually of ten weeks' duration and the range of classes includes: art and drama appreciation, popular science, small business practice, effective speaking, motor mechanics, farm book-keeping, amateur photography, millinery, floral art, and practical painting. The centre is also used by a number of local organizations of an educational or cultural nature.

Similar courses, although not on such an extensive scale, are now being offered at Benalla.

Address: Department of Education, Treasury Place, Melbourne, C.2, Vic. 3000.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Throughout its history of almost eleven decades and especially since the creation of the Commission of Public Health in 1919, the Department of Health has been actively engaged in educational activities aimed at the prevention of disease and the preservation of health.

Education is at present carried out on four broad fronts:

(i) Public lectures and film screenings by medical officers and trained laymen are held at various times and places, and often in conjunction with associated bodies such as the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria. Subjects covered include the communicable diseases, industrial health, cancer, tuberculosis, civic and personal hygiene, and mental health.

(ii) Six medical officers and several nurses are engaged in full-time lecturing in the teachers' colleges. Full use is made of modern aids to learning such as visual aids, and demonstration and discussion techniques.

(iii) Education of mothers and expectant mothers is continually carried out in Victorian infant welfare centres and pre-natal clinics. Field workers receive considerable assistance through lectures given by Departmental personnel.

Address: 295 Queen Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000.

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCE OF VICTORIA

The Institute of Applied Science was founded in 1870 as the Industrial and Technological Museum. The new title, assumed in 1961, was adopted as being more appropriate following changing patterns of activity in the post-war years. The Institute is a branch of the Victorian Chief Secretary's Department, but its functions are administered by a board of seven honorary Trustees.

The Institute's museum is the official science museum for Victoria. The display galleries contain exhibits on all branches of applied science, including physics, chemistry, geology, biology, agriculture and engineering. Treatment of subjects is historical and modern, and whenever practicable the exhibits are animated, often allowing visitor participation. The galleries are open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays), and the annual visitor attendance is about 400,000.

Education officers (seconded from the Education Department) cater for the needs of at least 10,000 visiting school children per year in organized parties, giving lesson-demonstrations and supervising projects on selected topics.

The Institute also has an observatory at South Yarra, and free sessions of astronomical viewing are conducted in conjunction with the Astronomical Society of Victoria.

The Institute trustees established the H.V. McKay Melbourne Planetarium in 1965, substantially financed by the Sunshine Foundation. The planetarium has seating for 117 below a 33 feet diameter dome, with a Goto Ml main projector and some thirty accessory projectors. The attendance is approximately 50,000 per annum.

The Institute also conducts a Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory service which operates in aid of research in anthropology, archeology and quaternary geology.

Director: R. Hindle Fowler, M.Agr. Sc., M.A.I.A.S., F.R.S.A.
Address: 304-328 Swanston Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000.

NATIONAL FITNESS COUNCIL OF VICTORIA

The National Fitness Council of Victoria which advises the State Minister for Health, was constituted as a statutory corporation in 1961, when under the provisions of the National Fitness Council of Victoria Act, 1960, the members were appointed by Governor-in-Council.

Much of the Council's work is concerned with providing assistance to youth and recreation organizations in the city and country areas of Victoria.

The Council operates a number of camps, one of which is situated at Howman's Gap in the snow fields, at which several annual ski schools have been held. An additional feature of the camp is the success of family camps which have proved extremely popular.

Chief Executive Officer: Mr. N. D. Anderson, 147 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1, Vic. 3000.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF VICTORIA

The National Gallery of Victoria was founded in 1861. It is a branch of the Victorian Chief Secretary's Department administered until 1966 by a board of seven honorary Trustees, which was reconstituted by act of parliament as the Council of Trustees, consisting of nine members. Early in 1968 the Gallery will move to its new building in the Victorian Arts Centre in St. Kilda Road, where it will be re-opened in the middle of the year.

The National Gallery of Victoria includes the Art Museum and the National Gallery Schools. Its most important collections are in European Paintings, Oriental Art, Prints and Drawings; the latter include the Barlow collection of Durer's graphic art, and 36 water-colour drawings by William Blake. Notable among the paintings are three works by Rembrandt, Tiepolo's *Banquet of Cleopatra.* Poussin's *Crossing of the Red Sea,* Memling's *Pieta,* a fine collection of English eighteenth century portraits, landscapes by Constable and Turner and a representative collection of Australian art of all periods.

Many of the finest items in the collections have been acquired through generous bequests, the most important of which is the Felton Bequest, in operation since 1904. A more recent endowment is the Everard Studley Miller Bequest, devoted to portraiture which has made invaluable contributions to the sections of painting, sculpture and Prints and Drawings.

The Council publishes a fully illustrated *catalogue of European Painting before eighteen hundred, The Annual Bulletin,* and in association with the Oxford University Press, a series of illustrated booklets covering special aspects of the collection such as Female Costume, English Porcelain, French Impressionism, Early Australian Painting, Silver, Renaissance Art and others.

The National Gallery Society, whose membership exceeds 2000, offers an extensive programme of lectures, films and concerts. Education Officers seconded from the Education Department provide an education service where lectures are given in the Gallery to schools and with exhibitions visiting country centres where lectures are given to schools. The exhibitions are also arranged for the Victorian Galleries Group.

Director: Mr. Eric Westbrook, F.R.S.A., Swanston Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF VICTORIA

The National Museum of Victoria was founded on 1st March, 1854 in Assay Office, Latrobe Street West, Melbourne. In 1856, the collection was moved to the University of Melbourne and was established at the present location in 1899. It is administered by a Board of Trustees appointed under the State Library, National Gallery, National Museum and Institute of Applied Science Act, 1960. It is responsible to the Minister, the Honourable the Chief Secretary of Victoria. It has a library of 40,000 volumes, collections of fossils and minerals and Zoology and Anthropology exhibits.

The Museum staff numbers 31, including nine Scientific staff and two Education Officers.

Publications: *Memoirs of the National Museum of Victoria* and *National Museum Handbook Series.*

Director: Mr. John McNally.

Address: 285-321 Russell Street, Melbourne, C.2, Vic. 3000.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT — TRAINING DIVISION

Under the Social Welfare Act, 1960, a Social Welfare Training Council was established. Its 12 members include the Superintendent of Training, the Director of Prisons, Youth and Family Welfare Division, representatives of the University of Melbourne, the Department of Education, and persons experienced in the field of social work training. The main function of the Council is to exercise a general supervision over the theoretical and practical training which it prescribes.

In order to implement the Council's decision, a Training Division was established at Lisson Grove, Hawthorn, in April, 1962. Since that time, many of the plans made by the Social Welfare Department to co-ordinate the administration and development of training in the social welfare field have been translated into action.

Five full-time initial training courses have now been held, students coming from statutory and voluntary institutions. The first part-time courses in Child Care I finished in June, 1963. A full programme was scheduled for the remainder of 1963, including evening lectures for senior and chief prison officers, an evening course for honorary probation officers and seminars for superintendents and matrons. Future courses, including those for professional youth leaders and physical education specialists, are under consideration.

Superintendent of Training: Mr. G. S. Smale, 12 Lisson Grove, Hawthorn, Vic. 3122.

STATE FILM CENTRE

The Centre is a free, 16 mm. documentary film library, whose work is supervised by the Victorian Documentary Film Council, an independent advisory committee to the Victorian Government.

The film library was established in June, 1946, and is required to promote and assist the screening of documentary films in Victoria, to maintain a free film-lending library and promote the effective use of the films. It is also required to operate a mobile unit in the country and to compile information about films.

In the course of its work, the Centre has built up a valuable and varied collection of 12,000 films and circulates them to approximately 1600 regular borrowers each year and, in addition, lends films occasionally to another thousand organizations. Borrowers represent all sections of the community and include over five hundred schools.

Following a policy of decentralisation, the Centre supplies a monthly collection of films and regular film information to ten regional libraries. In addition, the Centre's two travelling projectionists take screenings to country areas, in many cases working with other government bodies.

The State Film Centre has become recognised both as a leading source of films and of reliable technical information on all matters relating to the presentation and production of 16 mm. motion pictures. It gives free advice to schools, film societies, industries and the 16 mm. film user in general. It is wholly financed by the Government of Victoria.

Officer-in-Charge: Mr. David Swift, 110 Victoria Street, Carlton, Vic. 3053.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE — EXTENSION COMMITTEE

Until 1947, all adult education in Victoria was arranged and organised by the University Extension Board in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association (a voluntary organisation). When the Council of Adult Education was set up, the Extension Board was replaced by the Extension Committee whose more modest aim was to arrange public lectures of high academic level, which were given by University staff or visiting academics. The Committee's functions have broadened a little since then.

The governing body has a membership of ten, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor (chairman), the Chairman of the Professorial Board, the Director of Adult Education, five members nominated annually by the Professorial Board, and the secretary and assistant secretary of the Committee. The Committee's secretary and assistant secretary are members of the University's academic staff and are engaged only part-time administering the Extension Committee's activities. They are assisted by two full-time typist-clerks.

Public lectures are given by:

(i) Visiting scholars who are temporarily attached to one of the University's Departments or who are passing through Melbourne on a tour arranged by such bodies as UNESCO or the British Council.

(ii) Members of the University staff who have the opportunity to speak on aspects of their subject of interest or help to people outside the University (e.g. those who teach or study matriculation subjects) or the opportunity to speak about their recent research (e.g. on return from sabbatical leave).

(iii) Speakers from within or without the University whose lectures are arranged in conjunction with some outside society or institution (e.g. the Mental Health Research Institute, the Australian Society of Accountants).

All these lectures are free and open to the public. The lecturers' fees are paid by the Extension Committee, except in category (iii), when the fee is usually paid by the outside body, often from an endowment especially intended for that purpose (e.g. the Arthur Norman Smith Memorial Lecture in Journalism Fund or the Commonwealth Literary Fund).

Other courses of lectures are jointly sponsored by the Extension Committee and a particular University Department, the charges for which vary from 50 cents for four lectures to $125 for 28 three-hour sessions. These courses may be for any member of the public who is interested, or may be intended as refresher courses for specialised professional men (e.g. physical instrumentation for medical measurement; blueprints for living — the borderline between medicine and engineering).

Screenings of scientific films are arranged with the co-operation of the University's Department of Audio-Visual Aids, while summer schools are conducted by language departments of the University in the latter part of the long vacation and are publicised through the Extension Committee.

Revenue, 1964:	$
State Government Grant	2,000
Revenue from courses	10,924
Deficit met by University Grant	4,690
	17,614

Expenditure:	
Lecturers' Fees	8,542
Administration	4,598
Share of income from courses paid to other University Departments	2,474
	15,614

The Extension Committee and the Council of Adult Education are represented on each other's governing bodies, while the Extension Committee is linked with other organisations in two ways: (i) by arranging lectures to be given by those visiting Australia under the auspices of the British Council or UNESCO; (ii) by jointly sponsoring lectures with such bodies as the Italian Cultural Institute, Victorian Geography Teachers' Association, Australian Society of Accountants, The Classical Association of Victoria, Victorian Social Welfare Department.

The Committee's aim is to extend the work of the University to the community by organising lectures of a high academic standard which the public may attend. The working assumption is that those attending lectures are of much the same mental calibre as the average university student though not necessarily of the same educational background. The main aim is to impart information, through the lecture medium, that might not otherwise be easily available, rather than help people to develop themselves. Thus, except in a few highly technical courses, there is no emphasis on class participation but a period at the end of lectures allows the audience to clarify points by asking questions.

There has been a marked increase in attendance at public lectures over the last few years but probably the most notable change has been in the development of specialist refresher courses in scientific fields. Further development and growth in the range of activities is likely when a full-time director is appointed; this move has already been agreed to in principle but has been temporarily deferred because of lack of funds.

Secretary: Secretary, Extension Committee, The University of Melbourne, Carlton, N.3, Vic. 3052.

VICTORIAN DRAMA LEAGUE

The Victorian Drama League was formed in 1952 at a meeting arranged by the Victorian Council of Adult Education, to meet a growing demand for specialised assistance for amateur drama groups. It is administered by a president and a council of 22, who are elected by its 261 group and 40 individual members. All these officers work in an honorary capacity.

The drama library and office are located at 566 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, and a salaried librarian and assistant are needed to handle the large volume of borrowings from the Library. These plays are sent to members throughout the State, and to a small number of interstate members. The library contains 1350 plays in sets (varying from six to 50 copies per set), 650 single copies of less frequently produced plays and 300 reference books.

In its first year of operation, the League organised a Festival of One Act Plays, which has been held annually since, developing five years ago into a State-wide festival.

The League maintains an advisory service, and sends speakers, tutors and adjudicators to drama groups, and when requested arranges week-end drama schools. The League is financed basically from the annual subscriptions of its members, augmented by a small annual grant from the State Cultural Fund which subsidises the library service.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. L. Caudwell, 566 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, C.1, Vic. 3000.

AUDIO VISUAL AIDS CENTRE

(*Incorporating*: *Visual Education Government Films and West Australia State Film Centre*).

The Visual Aids Centre was commenced in Western Australia in 1946, under the supervision of Mr. N. A. Uren, as a Branch of the Western Australian Education Department. The Centre initially housed a library of 16 mm. sound films and 35 mm. filmstrips for use in Western Australian schools.

In 1947, the then Minister for Education initiated the State Visual Education Advisory Committee; a body to advise the Minister on all matters in connection with Visual Education. The activity of the State Visual Education Advisory Committee expanded until it has now become the State Film Centre, housing a considerable library of 16 mm. sound films available for adult groups, and repository for many commerical organisations' films.

Close links exist through the State Visual Education Advisory Committee with the National Fitness Council of W.A.; the Society for Religious Education, Independent Schools' Association, and the University of Western Australia Adult Education Board. There is also liaison with the Canberra National Film Board, State Film Centres, Consulates of various nations.

In its advisory functions, the centre calls upon the services of staff highly skilled in teaching with the aid of Audio Visual materials and in projection and sound amplification.

The 16 mm. School Library is available for use by schools possessing 16 mm. sound projection equipment. An excellent catalogue is available to schools possessing the necessary equipment.

Requisition for films is by special forms on a fortnightly basis, three months in advance. Schools are limited in the number of films available per fortnight (dependent upon the grade of the school). All necessary information is contained on the requisition form.

The Audio Visual Aids Centre also administers an adult 16 mm. Motion Film Library. The Library is sponsored by the 'State Visual Education Advisory Committee'. Its function is the acquisition and distribution of films —non-theatrical, technical and documentary — to interested organisations throughout Western Australia and for the National Film Board in Canberra. (Vide Part XII — State Visual Education R276 — the Education Regulations, 1949). All schools and many other organisations are registered with the State Film Centre. Application for films is by special requisition (no charge is made).

Generally it may be said that the State of Western Australia has a worthwhile Audio Visual Aids Centre with competent staff and established libraries, which, however, could be used more effectively.

Superintendent: Mr. N. A. Uren, Audio Visual Aids Centre, Vincent Street, Leederville, W.A. 6007.

COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Country Women's Association of Western Australia (Inc.) was formed in 1924. Its aims are to improve the welfare and conditions of life of women and children living in the country; to promote a wise and kindly spirit; to encourage co-operation and community effort and to extend to such women and children, help in distress, emergency, or affliction.

The Association is non-political and non-sectarian. Over the years through the Annual Conference, members have pressed for reform and improvements in railway services, home safety, hospital conditions, child welfare, road safety and many other matters; and all political parties have come to recognise and value the opinions and ideas put forward by the members.

Branches work according to the needs and interests of their particular area in matters of welfare and community effort; but over the whole State interests such as handicrafts, choirs, and drama work are the same.

Throughout the State there are seaside flats, cottages and hostels run by the branches or Divisions where members may spend their holidays at reasonable cost. The High School Student Hostels are in many cases administered by C.W.A. Committees. There is also a Home for elderly members which caters for twelve women, and shortly to be opened are Home Units for elderly members. There is also a residential Club in West Perth for members when they visit the city.

State Secretary: Mrs. I. G. Barrett, 1174 Hay Street, West Perth, W.A. 6005.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

As part of its function in furthering the State's Agriculture, the Western Australian Department of Agriculture provides an extension service which aims to educate farmers and make available to them technical information to help their farming activities.

The extension services are based on several main avenues:

1. Contact with farmers by field advisers at some 21 country centres.
2. Numerous field days, meetings and so on arranged for farmers in all farming areas and attended by the Department's advisers and technical specialists. Many of these functions are run in co-operation with farmer organisations such as pasture groups, farmers' information services and so on.
3. Short schools for farmers, including instruction in shearing, woolclassing, stock management, fruit growing and dairying.
4. Mass media. The Department runs a weekly information service for press and radio, containing items of practical value for farmers. Regular radio talks are also broadcast, mainly on the A.B.C. "Country Hour", which is heard by most W.A. farmers.

Special efforts are also made to service other organisations, such as the stock firms, which are in regular contact with farmers.

Publications: The Department publishes a monthly *Journal of Agriculture* which is distributed free to all farmers. Specialist publications are also produced for particular groups and a large number of bulletins on particular subjects are available free to farmers, and to others on request.

Director: Mr. T. C. Dunne, Department of Agriculture, South Perth, W.A. 6151.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION — TECHNICAL EDUCATION DIVISION

In addition to Technical Colleges and Schools, mainly concerned with courses leading to an occupational qualification, the Technical Education Division has established eight centres with full-time officers in charge where the classes are mainly concerned with general education, leisure time activities, and preliminary studies for occupational qualifications. Six of these Centres are in the metropolitan area, one at Geraldton and one at Albany. In other centres part-time officers are in charge. The total enrolment in courses other than purely vocational courses was approximately 8000 in 1966. Sixty classes with 750 enrolments at 30 locations were provided for aboriginal adults.

Acting Deputy Director: Mr. E. H. Jones.

Address: 47 Havelock Street, West Perth, W.A. 6005.

HEALTH EDUCATION COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Council was established as a corporate body by the Health Education Council Act, 1958. Public Health and Education Departments, medical and dental associations, the University, community bodies and the mass media are represented.

The purpose of the Council is to assist people in matters concerning personal and community health problems, where the individual's participation is necessary to support or extend any action which can be taken by central or local government agencies.

The Council endeavours to strengthen and assist the educational functions of all members of the public health team and to support their health education activities on a sustained and organised basis. As much as possible, the efforts of the mass media are intended to supplement on-going community programmes.

The Council brings together people—doctors, nurses, teachers, dentists, health inspectors—engaged in health education of the public for interchange of views, experience and methods.

Assistance is given to community groups engaged in essentially health education work, e.g. Mental Health Association, Canteen Organisers' Association, P. & C. Associations, as opportunity arises.

Council staff hold part-time appointments at the University and three schools of nursing.

Publications: The Council produces health education material such as pamphlets for the general public and specialised teaching aids such as films and posters for specific groups of health workers, including teaching aids for secondary health education courses. The Council publishes a quarterly journal *Health In the West* in collaboration with the Public Health Association of Western Australia.

Chairman: Mr. W. J. Lucas.

Chairman, Executive Committee: Dr. D. J. R. Snow, Deputy Commissioner of Public Health.

Executive Officer: Mr. J. T. Carr.

Address: P.O. Box 42, West Perth, W.A. 6005. (Tel. 23-1687.)

MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

The Association was formed in 1960 with the object of co-ordinating all voluntary groups working wholly or partly in hospitals for mental illness and to inform the community on all matters related to mental illness and mental health. The work includes: rehabilitation work in hospitals; social contacts for patients; assistance to all voluntary bodies and hospital auxiliaries; and the dissemination of information through an Adult Education Seminar, Information Centre and Follow up service; and public lectures. Membership comprises two representatives of each organisation working in hospitals and one member from each supporting organisation, and ordinary members. The total membership is some 550.

Publications: A quarterly *Newsletter*.
President: Dr. D. D. Letham.
Secretary: M.H.A. House, 311 Hay Street, Subiaco, W.A. 6008.

NATIONAL FITNESS COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The National Fitness Council of Western Australia works in close co-operation with the Physical Education and Youth Education Sections of the Department of Education and advises the State Minister for Education.

Two important features of the Council's work are the leadership training courses conducted annually by the Associated Youth Committee and the sports coaching courses conducted by the Associated Sporting Committee.

Honorary Director: Mr. R. E. Halliday, 70 James Street, Perth, W.A. 6000.

PERTH TECHNICAL COLLEGE

The Perth Technical School was opened on May 16, 1900, and became the Perth Technical College in 1929. In 1902 the School became affiliated with the University of Adelaide and provided instruction for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees of that University. This activity ceased with the opening of the University of Western Australia in 1913. From 1913 until the late 1950s, Perth Technical College has been essentially polytechnic in nature. It is now the policy of the Government of Western Australia that Perth Technical College shall become the Western Australian Institute of Technology and be concerned only with work at tertiary level. A site of 270 acres was made available and the new Institute is actively building. Three departments (Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics) will be in operation on the new site in 1966 when the Institute is to be officially established.

The College is essentially concerned with the provision of organized courses at professional level and to a lessening extent with courses at sub-professional and technician level. Most subjects not part of organized courses have been transferred to other technical institutions. Increasing emphasis is also being given to short-term post-qualification and refresher courses.

Principal: Mr. L. J. Hollis, 137 St. George's Terrace, Perth, 6000. (Tel. 21-9623.)

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA—ADULT EDUCATION BOARD

Although adult education really began in Western Australia with the establishment of the Workers' Educational Association, extension lectures had been given in Perth by the University of Adelaide before the University of Western Australia was founded in 1911. The Workers' Educational Association did not survive World War I and for a number of years lectures were organised in the metropolitan area by the Extension Board of the University of Western Australia. At the end of the 1920s an Adult Education Board (under a part-time director) was established by the Senate of the University, the link with working-class organisations being retained by the provision that two Board members should be appointed by the Senate on the nomination of the Australian Labor Party. In 1932 the Board absorbed the Extension Board of the University.

Before 1939 adult education was stimulated by various Carnegie grants, including money for the establishment of a box scheme for discussion groups and of a library. During World War II activities were at a minimum but new Army Education techniques were experimented with after the war ended.

In the years following the war the Board was reconstituted and a full-time Director appointed. The Board, which is subject to the authority of the University Senate, consists of: the Vice-Chancellor (or his nominee); five members appointed annually by the Senate (of whom two shall be members of the Senate and one shall be a member of the teaching staff); the Director-General of Education (or his nominee); the Director of Adult Education; the chairmen of three Standing Committees who are appointed annually by the other members of the Board. These Committees are established to advise the Board in the fields of: general adult education classes, University extension work, community arts programmes.

The funds available for the work of the Board consist of moneys allocated by the Senate for the purpose of adult education, fees paid by students, other moneys which come into the hands of the University for the purposes of adult education, whether by way of voluntary contribution or as the result of activities of the Board.

The salaried staff in 1965 consisted of the Director, deputy Director, three tutor organisers, secretary, librarian, two assistant librarians, thirteen clerical staff.

In June, 1965, the Board took over limited premises on the University campus. The University of W.A. has been active in promoting public interest in drama and music. It has two theatres, one of which is the famous New Fortune designed along the lines of an Elizabethan theatre, and is building a third after consultation with Sir Tyrone Guthrie. It has weekly midday concerts and many evening concerts in the Winthrop Hall which now houses Australia's newest organ. It has two out-door auditoria, a significant art collection, and an active interest in the film society movement. To co-ordinate the work of the Board and the University, the Community Arts Service was moved to the campus under the direction of the deputy Director. At the same time the development of extension programmes and conferences designed to take place on campus was centred on this office, known as the Adult Education Board, Extension Service. The control of the extra-curricula use of University facilities is vested in this office, and three attached personnel assist the Board's staff.

The Headquarters remains in the Adult Education Centre, in Perth, a University building in the heart of the city and three miles from the campus. It contains the library, class rooms and general offices and the officers in charge of metropolitan classes, rural extension, study groups and Summer School.

In 1965 the Board organised 84 courses in the metropolitan area ranging from practical painting classes to extension courses of University level, and including nine foreign languages. In excess of 4,000 students were enrolled. Seminars and short schools numbered eleven and were concerned with a range of problems from aesthetics in the environment to the computerisation of farm management data, covering a range from popular to post-graduate levels. 1,276 persons attended the seminars, the largest groups being drawn from voluntary and professional social workers. A number of public lectures was organised for local and visiting scholars.

The 37th Annual Summer School at the University reached a record enrolment of 407, with an average attendance of 580 for the morning theme lectures on comparative religion. The Board has been presenting a series of related themes for the last eight Summer Schools, all dealing with the intellectual environments of modern man, the current themes being concerned with the spiritual environment.

Functions associated with metropolitan classes include tutors' conferences, monthly meetings of suburban and outer-suburban students' committees, study excursions for students, social events, student art exhibitions.

The Board does not maintain resident tutors in country towns. The country programme is administered from the University with the aid of local committees. The programme concentrates on four activities. The year begins with an annual Summer School of Arts which is held in Albany and runs for ten days. There is practical work in painting, music, drama, sculpture and allied crafts, accompanied by lectures of a more academic and philosophic nature, but always related to the arts. The School was attended in 1965 by 143 students.

The second activity is University extension work, concerned mainly with agricultural policy, both economic and scientific. This programme is built around several lecture conferences, held in larger country centres and attended by as many as 400 farmers. The conferences are organised in association with the University, the C.S.I.R.O. and the State Department of Agriculture, and visiting experts are frequently brought from other States. Each year a final conference is held at the University, gathering together the threads of the scattered conferences in the State.

The main element in the programme is the encouragement or development of autonomous local groups devoted to the cultural life of their areas. A number of groups of painters, potters, writers and drama club members have commenced or been developed through this work. In 1965 eight weekend schools were held for these groups in regional towns. The groups are further encouraged by the opportunity of seeing professional performances through the Board's Community Arts Service. Three plays and three music groups covered some 5,000 miles of touring in 1965, and were supplemented by the Australian Literary Groups with the assistance of the Commonwealth Literary Fund.

The Board continues to serve the independent study groups through a modified Box Scheme. In 1965 there were 83 groups serving 1,218 persons, the farthest groups being over 1,200 miles to the north. Groups now seldom devote an uninterrupted year to the study of one subject. The modern groups seem to prefer a selection of current affairs, music and literature, and especially play reading.

The Board conducts, through a special sub-committee known as the Festival of Perth Committee, an annual festival of the arts, during January and February of each year. The Festival was initiated in 1953 and has grown greatly in popularity and in scope since. The 1965 programme included orchestral concerts, celebrity recitals, chamber music concerts, films, art and book exhibitions, ballet, Australian poetry, dramatic presentations and jazz. Approximately 120,000 people attended.

Country and metropolitan subscribers to the Board's Library borrowed, respectively, 5,550 and 20,991 books. In addition, books were issued to students of the various classes.

In conjunction with the Country Women's Association and other bodies numerous meetings were held during 1965 on the subject of community development.

Revenue, 1964	$
University grant and miscellaneous income	89,756
Commonwealth Literary Fund	1,000
Students' Fees	45,014
Income from performances	17,796
Income from publications	2,684
	$156,250
Expenditure	152,896
Income from Festival of Perth Committee	77,956
Expenditure, Festival of Perth Committee	73,776

In 1954 the Board spent considerable time examining and evaluating its aims and a statement of aims was prepared and adopted. These principles are expressed as facilities, opportunities, courses and services in which the Board interests itself and for which it accepts the responsibility. The methods used by the Adult Education Board in seeking to implement its general aims do not differ radically from those of other adult education services. They include:

(a) Day and evening classes in the metropolitan area. These are concentrated in three major centres, one in the city itself, one at the University and one in a small centre on the south side of the Swan River.

(b) Classes are offered below University level in such fields as public speaking, interior decorating and certain aspects of gardening, especially landscaping or the adaptation of indigenous flora to domestic use. These popular classes, designed to reach a new clientele, aim to encourage beginners to continue studies at a higher level.

(c) Short schools, conferences and seminars are held on weekends in country areas or for specific periods at the University, often in co-operation with another organisation, and usually centred upon a topical problem or controversy.

(d) Postgraduate courses and seminars are specifically designed to pass on the results of recent research and to facilitate the improvement of professional capacity.

(e) Box library study groups of approximately ten persons study a single subject or perhaps several related subjects through monthly (or more frequent) discussion meetings under their own leadership. The material is supplied, usually one box per month, each member of the group studying the same book or pamphlet.

(f) The Board provides a Community Arts Service, there being no separate organisation for this purpose in Western Australia. It sends plays, ballet, music and high-quality films to country towns, occasionally with an accompanying lecturer. Occasionally the Board presents special activities in the city of Perth, notably the Festival of Perth.

(g) The Board serves as consultant to a great many organisations in the city and country in the design and preparation of their own programmes. It also holds seminars and training sessions for its own part-time teaching staff and for leaders in voluntary committees. It offers no University courses in adult education but its staff gives some lectures to University students taking courses in the Faculty of Education.

The Board would include among its successes the close co-operation now existing between itself and the Technical Education Branch in the several or joint offerings of the two authorities. It has been successful in influencing organisations in better mutual co-operation, better educational methods and in forward thinking. Its community arts service has resulted in the formation of the independent National Theatre and the continued existence of the Western Australian Ballet Company. In country areas it has sponsored a number of repertory clubs, revived municipal bands and encouraged the growth of local music festivals. In its class programme the Board has been markedly successful in two fields: foreign languages and painting. A school of painting has been created which now ranks high among the schools of the State. Students have advanced to a stage where their work is entering country galleries and interstate competitions. Foreign languages courses, including four Asian languages, sometimes run for five years. Fundamental education amongst fringe-dwelling Aborigines has had success. They are beginning to speak for themselves and form progress associations.

Publications: The Board publishes proceedings of many of its seminars and schools and it is also principal agent in Western Australia for the distribution to 3,170 subscribers of the *Current Affairs Bulletin*.

Director of Adult Education: Mr. H. Roberts, 3 Howard Street, Perth, W.A. 6000.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

The Western Australian Museum founded in 1887 has developed from two earlier collections. One of these, the Museum of the Swan River Mechanics' Institute was founded by public subscription in 1860, and the other, the Geological Museum at Fremantle, was started in 1881. In 1889 the contents of the Geological Museum were moved to the former Perth Gaol (which is still part of the Western Australian Museum) and a Curator was appointed in 1891. In the following year, the Museum of the Swan River Mechanics' Institute was purchased, and the collections combined to form the Public Museum.

The Museum, which became known as the Western Australian Museum in 1897, is controlled by a Board of five members appointed by the Governor under the provisions of the Museum Act, 1959-1964. The staff includes a Director, seven curators and other professional and technical staff.

Research is related specifically to the marine fauna of Western Australian waters and mammals, birds, reptiles and insects of Australia. The Museum contains two divisions: the Division of Natural Sciences has extensive zoological, palaeontological and meteorite collections which represent primarily the natural features of Western Australia but relevant reference material is also included. The Division of Human Studies comprise departments of Anthropology and Archaeology, and History. The latter department is of particular importance in relation to research on Dutch East Indiamen of the 17th and 18th centuries which are wrecked on the Western coastline.

There is close liaison between the Museum and the Education Department. A teacher is maintained at the Museum. During 1965, the Children's Centre was visited by 14,500 children.

Director: Dr. W. D. Ride, M.A., D.Phil.
Address: Western Australian Museum, Perth, W.A. 6006.

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